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VIRGIL'S AENEID
BOOK II.

ROBERTSON.





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VERGIL. (Raphael.)

The W. J. Gage Co.'s High School Classics.

VIRGIL'S AENEID

BOOK II.

WITH

Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary,

BY

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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

THIS edition of Virgil is intended for students of Latin preparing for Junior Leaving and University Matriculation examinations, to almost all of whom this portion of Virgil will be the first Latin poetry ever read. For this reason many things have been omitted that are commonly found in annotated texts, such as parallel passages, Greek quotations, discussions of various readings or of other intricate questions, and subtleties of interpretation which are beyond the pupil's grasp. For the same reason a considerable degree of immaturity is often presupposed in the reader of the notes and introduction. Throughout, the degree of acquaintance with Latin likely to have been gained from reading two books of Cæsar has been kept in view.

Believing that the average student in our High Schools has but a limited appreciation of poetry written in his native English, and that the difficulties caused by the foreign medium will to the beginner in Virgil prevent even that moderate degree of æsthetic appreciation possible in the case of English poetry, the editor has endeavored chiefly to help the pupil to a clear understanding of the poet's meaning, leaving appreciation or enjoyment of the beauties of the poem to come, as alone they will, with increasing acquaintance with Latin. And here interest in the story of the Aeneid must not be confounded with enjoyment of Virgil's poetry. The latter is the privilege of the few; the former is possible to any one who can read English.

It will be noticed that less help than is usual in similar editions is given in the way of translation of passages. Instead of this, special care has been taken with the vocabulary, that it may be not merely complete and accurate, but such as to enable the student to render his author neatly and with suitable diction. That the Vocabulary covers six books of the *Aeneid* will be of advantage in developing the pupil's skill and taste in selecting the right meaning of words, without hampering him with too large a choice.

The illustrations, which are adapted from Pinelli's designs, will aid materially in giving vividness and clearness to the pupil's conceptions.

If errors or misprints have eluded observation, the editor will value more highly the kindness which points them out than the indulgence which overlooks them.

TORONTO, July 13, 1893.





INTRODUCTION.

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I.—THE STORY OF THE SIEGE OF TROY.

LONG ago, before the time when Saul was king over Israel, it is said that a ten year's war was waged, in which the Greeks sought to take the city of Troy. Troy was situated in the north-western corner of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Ida, and was inhabited by a people connected with the Phrygians of Asia Minor, under the rule of a family of kings descended from Teucer. Those who came against them, lived in Greece, one of the sunniest and most pleasant parts of the world, including with the mainland all the islands both to the east and to the west. The Greeks and the Trojans seem to have been very much alike in most ways. Their armor and method of warfare were alike, they seemed to be able at all times to understand each other's speech, and their manners, customs, and religion are represented as being in most points identical.

One of the most important things about the Greeks and Trojans, and perhaps to us the strangest, was their belief in

the many gods whom they worshipped, and as those Greek and Roman writers who have told the story of the Trojan war believed in the same gods, we naturally hear a great deal about them in such a poem as the *Aeneid*. Briefly these people believed that there were many gods, with different degrees of power and glory, dwelling in the heavens or in the awful realms of the dead beneath the earth, and that all over the world were countless divine beings, river-gods, sea-gods, nymphs of the sea, the forest, and the fountains, and guardian spirits of the hearth and household.* These creations of their fancy were almost always gifted with grace and beauty, and though they had much the same ways, feelings and passions as mankind, were looked upon with loving reverence. Only a few awful spirits such as the Furies were supposed to exist, and as a whole, to this brave, simple, noble but passionate race of Greeks, the world was a great fairy-abode, and almost all the stories of those early days read more like fairy tales than like narratives of real events. For these gods were supposed by them to be continually mingling with mankind, interesting themselves in human affairs, appearing on earth often in disguise, and sometimes even marrying with some favored mortal.

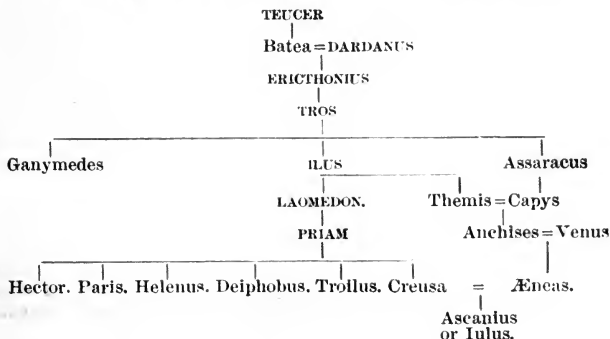
It was in many ways a surprisingly simple life that was lived by the ancient Greeks of the Homeric times. As Kingsley tells us in his 'Greek Heroes,' they were "a country people, living in farms and walled villages, in a simple hard-working way; so that the greatest kings and heroes cooked their own meals and thought it no shame, and made their own ships and weapons, and fed and harnessed their own horses; and the

* Chief among these were *Jupiter* or *Jove*, the lord of Heaven, *Juno* his wife, *Neptune*, the god of the sea, *Apollo* the sun-god, *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty, *Mars* the god of war, *Pallas* or *Minerva* the goddess of wisdom and of war, *Vulcan* the fire-god, *Pluto* the god of the lower world, *Diana* the goddess of the moon and of hunting, *Ceres* the goddess of agriculture, and *Vesta* the goddess of the hearth.

queens worked with their maid-servants and did all the business of the house, and spun and wove and embroidered, and made their husband's clothes and their own. So that a man was honored among them, not because he happened to be rich, but according to his skill and his strength and courage and the number of things he could do. For they were but grown-up children." Each king or prince ruled over a small territory of a few square miles, with probably but one city or walled town in it; they owed no allegiance to any other king, and were in most cases great warriors, even more than prudent counsellors. Their subjects were partly nobles having nearly the same rank and power as the king, and partly the common people of whom we hear but little.

Troy was one of the greatest of the cities of those days,* and when the city walls were built, in Laomedon's reign, two of the gods, Apollo and Neptune, aided in the work, though Laomedon earned their ill-will by cheating them of the reward offered for their service. It was in the reign of Priam that ruin fell upon the kingdom of Troy. He lived with Hecuba,

* The following table gives the lineage of the kings of Troy and of Aeneas. The kings' names are in capitals. From *Teucer*, *Dardanus*, *Tros*, and *Ilus*, came different names for the Trojans or for Troy:



his wife, in great splendor, and his many sons and daughters were growing up around him, until at the time of the birth of one of them, afterwards known as Paris, his mother dreamed that it was a firebrand that was born, which would destroy the city. So the child was cast forth on the slopes of Mount Ida and was there found and reared by a shepherd. As he grew up he became very beautiful, though rather effeminate, and was at last recognized and reinstated in his rights as the king's son.

But before this last event, a very strange thing had happened. At a certain wedding feast, at which most of the gods and goddesses were present, one who had not been invited, the goddess of Discord, avenged the slight by sending a golden apple inscribed "To the Fairest." Three goddesses claimed it, Juno, Minerva and Venus. The decision was referred to Paris, then a shepherd on Mount Ida. To win his verdict, Juno promised him power, Minerva wisdom, and Venus the fairest woman in Greece as his wife. Paris awarded the apple to Venus and not long after went to Greece. There he fell in love with the most beautiful woman of those days, Helen the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her beauty had caused many princes to sue for her hand in marriage, and before a choice was made they had all sworn to avenge any wrong ever done her. So now when Paris induced her to flee with him to Troy, Menelaus had no difficulty in getting a large number of kings with their warriors to assist him in recovering Helen and punishing Paris. Under the leadership of Agamemnon, brother of Menelaus and king of Mycenae, a fleet of nearly twelve hundred ships set sail from Greece against Troy. The most famous among the Greeks, besides Agamemnon and Menelaus, were Achilles the grandest warrior of the age, Ulysses who, while a great warrior, was specially noted for his shrewdness, Diomedes and Ajax.

For nine long years the siege went on. Many cities in Asia sent forces to Troy to aid Priam, whose best warriors were his

son Hector, and Aeneas, the latter being the son of Venus and a Trojan prince, Anchises. The Greeks did not surround the city, but encamped on the shore near their ships and many battles took place on the plain before Troy. In these nine years the Greeks succeeded in driving the Trojans within the walls and in gaining the surrounding towns. In the tenth year a notable quarrel arose between Agamemnon and Achilles, and for a time, while Achilles held aloof from fighting, the Trojans had the better of it. But at last they slew his dearest friend, Patroclus, and urged by his grief and anger he returned to the battle and slew Hector, the bulwark of the Trojans. Soon Achilles himself was slain by Paris, and his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus was brought to the scene of war. But when nothing seemed to bring them success, the Greeks tried stratagem, and pretended to sail away homewards, leaving a huge wooden horse as an offering to Minerva. This the Trojans drew rejoicing within their walls, but within it were concealed many of the bravest Greeks who issued from the horse by night, siezed the gates and aided by the other Greeks, who had returned in the fleet, took the city and destroyed it.

In this war the gods took part, some, like Juno, Neptune, Pallas and Apollo, favoring the Greeks, others, like Venus and Mars, aiding Troy, though the latter were unable to prevail over the destiny decreed by fate for Priam and his city.

Aeneas escaped from the burning town and with some followers sailed away under the special protection of his mother Venus, to found a new city. After many disappointments and wonderful adventures he landed in Italy, and from the settlement he planted there grew the great city of Rome, that in Virgil's day had become the mistress of the whole civilized world. Aeneas' adventures and experiences form the subject of the poem called the Aeneid.

II.—THE STORY OF THE AENEID.

BOOK I.—It is now the seventh year since Troy fell, and Aeneas with his body of exiles is still wandering over the seas, pursued by the unrelenting hate of Juno (who had been foremost in compassing the destruction of Troy), so that he has not yet been able to found the city from which imperial Rome was to spring.

As Aeneas is sailing from Sicily, Juno induces Aeolus, god of the winds, to raise a storm which scatters the fleet and drives some of them ashore. But Neptune, the lord of the sea, rebukes the winds and quells the storm, and Aeneas with seven of his ships lands on the coast of Africa.

Venus, the mother of Aeneas, complains to Jupiter that the destiny decreed for Aeneas is being thwarted by Juno, but her anxiety is dispelled by his promise that in due time a kingdom shall be founded in Italy, which shall grow into the world-wide empire of the Cæsars. Mercury is sent to ensure Aeneas' welcome by the people of Carthage, near which city he has landed.

Aeneas starts out to explore the country and meets Venus in the disguise of a huntress, who tells him of Carthage, and its recent founding by Queen Dido and a band of fugitives from Tyre. Then bidding him go to the city, she leaves him, revealing her godhead as she vanishes.

Aeneas, invisible in a cloud, enters the city, sees with envy the people busily raising their new home, and finds that the crews of his other vessels have been saved and brought to Carthage before the Queen. When Dido extends a gracious welcome to these shipwrecked Trojans, the cloud falls from Aeneas, who greets his friends and reveals himself to Dido.

Venus is anxious that Dido shall learn to love Aeneas, that he may be safe from harm in this city, which was sacred to Juno; so when Aeneas sends to the fleet for his young son

Ascanius (or Iulus), she substitutes her son Cupid, and bids him inspire Dido with love for Aeneas.

That evening a banquet is given in Aeneas' honor, the false Ascanius is there and kindles a flame of love in Dido's heart as she converses with Aeneas. Finally she asks her guest to tell her the story of his country's fall and his long wanderings.

BOOK II.—Aeneas begins his story of Troy's sad overthrow. The Greeks, wearied by the long war, build a monstrous horse, under Pallas' guidance, and spread the report that they are going home. When they have sailed away the Trojans issue forth, inspect the deserted camp, and debate whether to destroy the horse or bring it into the city.

At this moment a Greek, Sinon, is brought in. He has purposely remained behind that he may be captured and by his artful story induce the Trojans to admit the horse. After winning their sympathy and confidence by telling of his cruel treatment by Ulysses and the Greeks, he is asked the meaning of the huge wooden horse. He tells them it is an offering to Minerva, and made so large that it may not be taken within the city walls; for, if it enter, there is a prophecy that Troy will in her turn invade Greece and destroy it.

He has barely finished when a terrible portent appears. Two monstrous serpents come towards them over the sea, make for Laocoon, the priest who had advised the destruction of the horse and had hurled his spear at it, and after destroying him with his two sons, take refuge in the temple of Pallas. Believing the will of the gods to be revealed by this omen, the Trojans make a breach in the city walls and with rejoicings bring in the fatal horse.

At night the Greeks, who had sailed but a short distance, return to Troy. Sinon opens the wooden horse and a number of Greek warriors pour forth, who slay the sentinels at the gates, and admit their friends from the fleet.

In a vision Hector appears to Aeneas, tells him that Troy is lost, bids him flee and entrusts the gods of Troy to his care. Aeneas awaking finds the city in flames and rushes forth, joined by other Trojans, to oppose the Greeks. But his efforts are in vain, his followers are killed and Aeneas sees king Priam slain and his palace and the whole citadel in possession of the foe.

His goddess mother now appears and bids him rescue his own family. His father Anchises is at first unwilling to flee, but is overcome by omens that betoken divine guidance and protection. Aeneas sets out bearing his aged father and the gods of Troy and leading his little son by the hand. His wife Creusa follows but in the confusion is lost. When they have reached a place of safety outside the city walls, Aeneas discovering her loss returns to the city in search of her. He finds the Greeks everywhere victorious, but there is no trace of Creusa. Suddenly her shade appears to him, to tell him that she has been saved from captivity by death. She bids him escape, and he returns to his friends, whom he finds joined by many more Trojans. With these at dawn he makes his way to the mountains near Troy.

BOOK III. — The Trojan fugitives build a fleet and cross over to Thrace where they proceed to found a city. But as Aeneas is gathering boughs for a sacrifice, drops of blood trickle from them and a voice tells him he is by the grave of Polydorus, a son of Priam, who had been sent with much treasure for safety to the Thracians, and had been murdered by them.

Leaving this polluted spot they sail to Delos where the oracle bids them seek their ancient mother-city. Anchises says this is Crete, from which their ancestor Teucer had come, and to Crete they steer. But scarcely have they begun to build a city, when a pestilence breaks out. In a vision the gods of his ancestors appear to Aeneas, and tell him that it is another land in the west, called Italy, which he must seek, from which Dardanus had come in ancient times.



THE FLIGHT FROM TROY.

When the Greeks again set out a storm drives them to the islands where the foul monsters, the Harpies, live. These seize upon the viands of the Trojans, who in vain strive to slay them. Then the Harpy Celaeno pronounces a curse upon them, declaring they shall not found their city till hunger drives them to eat their tables. Leaving this spot they sail among the islands west of Greece to Epirus. Here they visit Helenus, son of Priam, who has married Hector's widow Andromache and is reigning over the kingdom of Pyrrhus. Helenus, who is a famous soothsayer, gives him instructions as to his voyages and Aeneas and his band reluctantly leave their country-men and sail to Sicily.

As they sail along the coast they find a Greek who had been left on shore by Ulysses near the giant Cyclops' cave. With difficulty they rescue him and coast along to Drepanum. Here Anchises dies, and is buried, and as the Trojans are sailing from Sicily they are overtaken by a storm which drives them to Carthage. Such is Aeneas' story.

BOOK IV.—Dido's love for Aeneas has grown apace. Her sister Anna, to whom she reveals it, encourages her in the hope of a union between the Trojans and Carthaginians, and advises her to delay Aeneas' departure as long as she can. Juno, who would do anything to prevent the destined city in Italy from being founded, proposes to Venus that a marriage be brought about between the two, and Venus pretends to assent. A hunting party sets out the next day, and a storm arising, the company scatter for shelter. Aeneas and Dido meet in the same cave, and there reveal their love for each other. Dido now openly shows her love for Aeneas, and regards the marriage as already certain.

But Iarbas, a prince of Libya and a rejected suitor of Dido's, hearing the tale, prays to Jupiter for vengeance. Jupiter sends down Mercury who warns Aeneas that he must not linger at Carthage, and charges him to set sail at once. Aeneas cannot but obey the divine command and prepares for

his departure. As soon as Dido learns of his intention, she is beside herself, reproaches him for his faithlessness and implores him not to go. He tells her it is Heaven's will that he must go and Dido, in an outburst of passion, heaps reproaches and curses upon him. Afterwards as he continues his preparations she has her sister Anna see Aeneas and try to change his purpose, but in vain.

At last she resolves upon suicide, and has a funeral pile built, on which, as she says, to burn all the gifts and relics of Aeneas. During the night Mercury again appears to Aeneas and bids him fly at once. He sets out, and at dawn Dido sees the fleet sailing away. She gives herself up to rage and despair, then ascends the funeral pile, and slays herself with Aeneas' sword.

BOOK V.—Aeneas sees from his ship the distant gleam of Dido's funeral fire, and though he does not know its cause is troubled at heart. A storm comes on and Aeneas turns aside to Sicily where he is kindly received by Acestes, a distant kinsman, now ruling over the place where Anchises is buried. Aeneas offers sacrifice at his father's tomb, and nine days after holds funeral games on the shore.

The boat race is succeeded by a foot race, a boxing match, and a contest at archery. The Trojan game, as it was called, which came next, a mimic war waged by two bodies of cavalry, is interrupted by news that the fleet is on fire. For Juno has sent down Iris to the Trojan women, who are left with the ships, and are growing weary of their wanderings. Iris excites the women to frenzy and they fire the ships. The Trojans rush to save them but the fire has taken too deep a hold. Aeneas prays to Jupiter for aid and a great rain-storm is sent that saves all the ships but four.

Anchises' shade appears by night to Aeneas and counsels him to seek the advice of the holy Sibyl in Italy. Aeneas builds a city where he leaves the women and the aged, and sets sail for Italy.

Venus seeks and is promised the protection of Neptune for her son, but one condition is imposed, that one life shall be lost. And so that night while the fleet is going quickly on its way, the god of sleep descends, puts Palinurus, Aeneas' pilot, to sleep and hurls him into the sea.

BOOK VI.—Aeneas lands at Cumae in Italy, and visits the Sibyl, the priestess of Apollo. Aeneas offers his vows to the god who through the Sibyl prophesies fresh dangers in Italy, but a successful issue. He then asks how he may descend to the lower world where dwell the dead, to see his father. The priestess gives him instructions, and after the funeral rites are paid to Misenus, one of Aeneas' followers who has just died, he sets out, attended by the Sibyl, through the cavern where lay the entrance to Hades.

Here on their way they behold many monsters and terrible spirits, and come to the river over which the souls of the dead are ferried by the boatman Charon. On the banks they see wandering the unburied dead, unable to cross for a hundred years. They cross the Styx, pacify the three-headed Cerberus guarding the entrance, and pass through the regions where dwell the shades of infants, the falsely condemned, suicides, and those who have died for love. Here Dido is met, but she disdains to look at Aeneas. Then they come to the fields where warriors dwell, among them many of the heroes who fought at Troy. Tartarus, where the guilty dead are punished, is next reached.

Soon they come to the abode of the blessed, where dwell the pure priests, and poets, those who fell fighting for their country, and all who have brought beauty or good to mankind. Here Anchises is found, surveying countless nations, souls who have once lived on earth and after a long period of purification are to be born again. There Aeneas sees the long line of men who were to be famous in Alba and in Rome, and after Anchises has told him of the wars he must himself wage, he returns to earth through the gate of dreams. Returning to his comrades, he sets sail, coasting northward.

BOOK VII.—The second part of the *Aeneid* contains the story of the settlement in Italy. Aeneas anchors in the Tiber, near the city of Laurentum where Latinus is reigning. Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, was wooed by Turnus, a prince of the Rutulians, but certain omens led Latinus to seek a foreign alliance for her. The Trojans, in an unexpected way, fulfil the omens that were to point out to them their resting place, and proceed to build a city. An embassy is sent to Latinus who graciously receives them. But Juno sends the Fury Allecto to inflame Amata, the queen, with the other Latin women against the new comers, and to rouse Turnus to war. A quarrel is soon brought about between Turnus and Aeneas, and Latinus is forced by Amata's importunity to allow war to be declared. A great body of Italian allies rally to aid Turnus.

BOOK VIII.—The god of the Tiber river in a vision advises Aeneas to seek aid from Evander, an Arcadian reigning in Italy. Aeneas sails up the river to Evander's city and finds him celebrating the feast of Hercules. Evander tells of Hercules' exploit in slaying the monster Cacus, and points out the various places of interest, places afterwards to be famous in Roman history.

Venus persuades the god Vulcan to make a special suit of armor for Aeneas in his forge beneath Mount Aetna. Evander sends a force under his son Pallas, and advises Aeneas to go for aid to the Etruscans of Caere. As Aeneas reaches Caere, Venus meets him bearing the armor made by Vulcan, including a shield, on which are engraven many of the great events in Roman history, especially the glorious victory of Augustus at Actium.

BOOK IX.—While Aeneas is absent, Juno sends Iris to incite Turnus to attack the camp. Turnus first sets fire to the ships, which are turned into sea-nymphs, then surrounds the camp. By night Nisus and Euryalus try to reach Aeneas, but are slain by the Rutulians. In the morning the besiegers

attack the camp, and after heroic deeds of valor on both sides, are beaten back.

BOOK X.—A council of the gods is held, where Venus and Juno urge their respective sides. Jupiter declares that fate must run its course. Aeneas, while the siege goes vigorously on, is sailing back from Caere, with an Etruscan army. The sea-nymphs who were lately ships meet him and encourage him. Turnus tries to oppose his landing but in vain, and a battle follows on the shore in which Pallas is slain by Turnus. Aeneas rushes to avenge his death, but Juno, alarmed for Turnus' safety, entices him on board a ship which carries him to Ardea. Meanwhile the battle centres around the combat of Aeneas with Mezentius, who is saved by the devotion and death of his son Lausus.

BOOK XI.—Funeral rites follow for the dead on either side, and as dissensions have arisen among the Latins, a council is held at which Latinus proposes to come to terms with Aeneas. This proposal Turnus violently opposes.

The Trojan forces now appear and fighting is resumed. At last the Rutulians are put to flight and are followed by the Trojans to the walls of Laurentum.

BOOK XII.—Turnus now offers to settle the war by single combat with Aeneas, though Latinus is anxious to make peace. After all preparations have been made, and the fight is about to begin, the nymph Juturna, Turnus' sister, urged by Juno, incites the Rutulians to break the truce, and in the fight which follows Aeneas is wounded, and Turnus regardless of his oath makes great havoc among the Trojans.

Aeneas, miraculously healed by Venus, returns to the battle, seeking Turnus, whose sister, acting as his charioteer, evades the pursuit. The Trojans press the enemy hard, and Laurentum itself is threatened with destruction by fire. Amata commits suicide, and Turnus rushes to the city and the single combat between Aeneas and Turnus begins. A long and desperate fight ensues, but at length, after Jupiter

has reconciled Juno to Turnus' defeat, Aeneas has his foe at his mercy. Turnus begs for quarter, and Aeneas is about to grant it, when he catches sight of the spoils of his young friend Pallas, and in wrath plunges his sword in Turnus' heart.

So ends Virgil's story. Aeneas after the war married Lavinia, and from them was sprung the line of kings who reigned in Alba Longa, as well as Romulus the founder of Rome. From his son Ascanius or Iulus, by Creusa, was said to be descended the Julian family, who, in the person of the Cæsars, became the imperial rulers of Rome in Virgil's days.

III.—LIFE OF VIRGIL.

Publius Vergilius* Maro was born B.C. 70 at the little village of Andes near Mantua, in the great northern plain of Italy, watered by the river Padus, the modern Po. The people of this country were of Gallic descent and not close kinsmen of the Romans or southern Italians, and it was not till Virgil was twenty-one years of age that they were made full Roman citizens. Virgil's father lived on a small farm, but was able to give his son all the advantages of education to be obtained in those days, perhaps seeing early in his boy some signs of future greatness. Except that Virgil studied in Cremona and Milan and at sixteen was sent to Rome to the best teachers there, we know practically nothing of his youth. This period fell between the two great civil wars of Rome, and from what we know of Virgil's nature, the comparative peace of his boyhood and youth was more congenial than the civil wars that raged from his twenty-second to his fortieth year.

* There seems to be no doubt that the correct spelling is Vergilius, and scarcely less doubt that to the English reader the poet will always be Virgil.

When in B.C. 41 peace for a time did come, the victorious Octavian confiscated large tracts of land in Italy and distributed them among his soldiers. Virgil's farm (his father being now dead) was thus seized on, but Virgil had become favorably known to Asinius Pollio, the governor of the district, and at his suggestion Virgil went to Rome and appealed to Augustus. Restitution was made by order of Augustus, though Virgil did not regain his farm, and soon we find Virgil living at Rome under the patronage of the court, and on terms of intimacy with the leading writers of the day. His first volume of poetry, the *Eclogues*, a collection of ten pastoral poems, commenced before he came to Rome, was completed in B.C. 37, and soon after he left Rome and for most of his remaining years lived in Campania near Naples. From B.C. 37 to 30 he worked at his second great poem, the *Georgics*, a series of four poems on husbandry as one of the glories of Italian life. The remaining eleven years of his life were devoted to his great epic poem, the *Aeneid*. We are told that in B.C. 23 he read Books II., IV. and VI. to Augustus at the latter's request. In B.C. 19 the poet had completed his epic, but intended to devote three years more to polishing and revising it. However, while on a voyage to Greece and Asia that year, he fell sick at Athens and returned, dying just as he reached Italy.

In his last illness, dissatisfied with the condition of the *Aeneid*, he asked his executors to burn it, but fortunately Augustus forbade their carrying out Virgil's last wish.

In person Virgil is said to have been tall and dark, of rustic even awkward appearance. He was gentle, shy and reserved in manner, and the purity of his life gained him the name of *Parthenias*, 'the maiden.' No authentic picture exists.

The tomb in which Virgil was buried near Naples long remained an object of veneration, and Virgil himself in the middle ages came to be looked upon as a sage, magician and prophet.

IV. —THE AENEID OF VIRGIL.

The Aeneid belongs to the class of poetry called Epic, that is, it is a narrative poem, of an elevated character, describing the exploits of heroes.

The following, condensed from Sellar, gives a general account of Virgil's position and excellence as a poet.

There was before Virgil's time but one Roman Epic, the Annals of Ennius, written two hundred years before, stirring but rugged; about the time when Virgil first came to Rome the poems of Lucretius and Catullus appeared, which were the most artistic in form yet written in Rome. A Roman epic was wanted which would satisfy the national imagination as Ennius did, and also the new sense of art, and the great expansion of national life since Ennius' day. The emperor Augustus was anxious that his exploits should be commemorated by some great poet, and Virgil had long been ambitious to treat the traditions of Alba Longa in heroic verse.

These objects then had to be kept in view—a work of art that could rival the great epics of Homer; a revival of interest in the heroic legends concerning the founding of Rome; the expression of the national feeling of an imperial city; the expression of the deeper feelings and thoughts of his age about the ideals and the problems of life; and the celebration of Augustus. All these Virgil combined by selecting the story of Aeneas, which enabled him to treat of the origin of Rome, to parallel Homer's tales of war and sea-wanderings, and to glorify the family of the Cæsars, the Julii, who boasted of their descent from Iulus the son of Aeneas.

As regards Rome itself, Virgil develops the conception entertained by the Romans themselves, that their city was ordained by Heaven to achieve world-wide dominion. Thus Virgil represents Aeneas as guided continually by the gods until he founds the city, destined by the fates to be the greatest

in the world. Aeneas in ancient times and Augustus in his own day are regarded as instruments in the hands of fate, which is a great inscrutable power working out its purposes in the world through the agency of Rome.

With this idea of universal empire is combined a reverence for antiquity, for old customs, for the religious faith of early Italy, and an attachment to all places connected with the history of the nation.

The Aeneid then, as an epic describing the great part Rome played in the history of the world, as determined by the divine decrees, is partly a national and partly a religious epic. It has only a secondary interest as an epic of human action, as a portrayal of manners and character, and it has always been objected to the Aeneid that its central character is a failure—that while Aeneas is blameless, pious, and patient, he is uninteresting, weak, lacking in energy, that he is a passive tool in the hands of fate, not a great hero relying upon his own resources and stirred by ordinary human passions. It may be that Virgil was determined in this largely by his weariness of the civil wars that had been raging so long, and by the desire felt everywhere in his days for the restoration of peace, law, order and piety. This desire was met by Augustus' policy, and in this lay the security of Augustus' position.

Dido stands out as the most life-like and interesting character Virgil has drawn, and even if she does represent to the Roman the hated race of Carthaginians, and even if her desertion by Aeneas calls forth no hint of condemnation from the poet, we cannot but feel that Virgil sympathetically entered into the tragic nature of Dido's story.

Apart from character the main sources of human interest developed in the Aeneid are: the nobility and dignity of the story itself, apart from its connection with the national sentiment; the interest of two romantic legends, the destruction of Troy, and the foundation of Carthage; the scenes familiar, yet full of great memories and associations; the characters

prominent in legend, or else representative of some nation; the interweaving of the old and ever new themes of war and sea-adventures, with the passion of love.

Virgil's restoration of the legendary past is not exact in all its details, or sometimes even in its spirit. There is a mixture of primitive simplicity and luxurious pomp, of the fierceness and roughness of an uncultured age and the courtesy, dignity and kindness of more polished times. The most unreal of all his portrayals are the battle scenes of the later books, where the real interest lies generally, not in the stirring events of the combat, but in the pathetic death of some interesting character.

But if objection is taken to Virgil's character-drawing, the highest praise has always been given to the artistic excellence of his work, both in its arrangement and in the working out of details. Virgil (as Tennyson has it) 'could write ten lines, they say, at dawn, and lavish all the golden day to make them wealthier in his reader's eyes.' No poet surpasses him in finished execution, in stateliness and majesty of movement. His poetry shows a varied and continuous harmony, a rich, chastened and noble style nowhere else to be found in Latin.

Sellar regards Virgil as supreme among his countrymen in 'that subtle fusion of the music and the meaning of language which touches the deepest and most secret springs of emotion. He touches especially the emotions of reverence and of a yearning for a higher spiritual life, and the sense of nobleness in human affairs, in great institutions and great natures; the sense of the sanctity of human affections, of the imaginative spell exercised by the past, of the mystery of the unseen world.'

MacNail speaks of 'the majestic sadness, the serene and harmonious cadences, of poetry enriched with all the associations of art and learning, and wrought by patient labor into the most exquisite finish. But what Virgil has in a degree that no other poet has ever equalled is pity; the sense of "tears in things" to which in the most famous of his single verses

(Aen. I. 462) he has given imperishable expression, and which fills with strange insight and profound emotion those lonely words and pathetic half lines where he has sounded the depths of beauty and sorrow, of patience and magnanimity, of honor in life and hope beyond death.'

Perhaps nothing so completely expresses the modern view of Virgil as the lines of Tennyson (himself the most Virgilian of all our modern poets), written at the request of the people of Mantua for the nineteenth centenary of Virgil's death, 1881.

Roman singer, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire,
 Ilion falling, Rome arising, wars, and filial faith, and Dido's pyre;
 Landscape-lover, lord of language more than he that sang the Works
 and Days,

All the chosen coin of fancy flashing out from many a golden phrase;
 Thou that singest wheat and woodland, tilth and vineyard, hive and
 horse and herd;

All the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word;
 Poet of the happy Tityrus piping underneath his beechen bowers;
 Poet of the poet-satyr whom the laughing shepherd bound with flowers;
 Chanter of the Pollio, glorying in the blissful years again to be,
 Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaborious earth and oarless sea;
 Thou that seest Universal Nature moved by Universal Mind;
 Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind;
 Light among the vanished ages; star that gildest yet this phantom
 shore;

Golden branch amid the shadows, kings and realms that pass to rise no
 more;

Now thy Forum roars no longer; fallen every purple Cæsar's dome—
 Tho' thine ocean-roll of rhythm sound for ever of Imperial Rome—
 Now the Rome of slaves hath perish'd, and the Rome of freemen holds
 her place;

I, from out the Northern Island, sunder'd once from all the human race,
 I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began,
 Welder of the stateldest measure ever moulded by the lips of man.

V.—THE METRE OF THE AENEID.

The principle upon which rhythm is based in English poetry is a regular succession of accented and unaccented syllables. In Latin, accent has nothing to do with scansion, which depends rather on the regular succession of long and short syllables.

LONG AND SHORT SYLLABLES.

A long syllable is one containing a long vowel, or a diphthong,* or even a short vowel before two consonants, or *j*, *x*, or *z*; *e.g.* the first syllable in each of the following words is long: *primus*, *aedes*, *mentis*, *major*, *texo*, *gaza*. Even if one of the two consonants be at the beginning of another word this rule holds, *e.g.* the syllable *sub* is short in *sub ipsa*, but long in *sub montem*. But the rule does not always hold when the two consonants are *l* or *r* preceded by some other letter; *e.g.* the first syllable of *patris* may be short or long.

A short syllable is one containing a short vowel (except in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph), including regularly all cases where a vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong, *e.g.* the first syllable in *tenet*, *deus*, *deae*, is short. But genitives in *ius* have *i* sometimes short sometimes long, and many proper names, borrowed from the Greek (in which this rule does not hold) have a long vowel before another vowel or diphthong, *e.g.* the second syllable of *Aeneas*, *Orion*.

In scansion *h* is not considered, so that the first syllable of *adhuc* is not long, while in *mihi* the first syllable is short as certainly as if it were spelled *mii*.

Syllables then may be short or long either by nature or by position.

* The only diphthongs in Latin are *ae*, *au*, *eu*, *ei*, *oe* and *ui*, the two first being far the commonest.

RHYTHM.

Virgil uses in the *Aeneid* the metre known as Dactylic Hexameter, that is a line containing six dactyls, each dactyl consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables. Two irregularities however are to be noticed; first, the last foot has but two syllables (a long and a short, or two long); secondly, in any one, two, three or even four of the first four syllables a dactyl may be replaced by a spondee, that is a foot consisting of two long syllables.

This metre is generally represented thus



Thus sixteen different arrangements of the line are possible (apart from the variation in the last foot), viz. one with the first four feet dactyls, four with one spondee in the line, six with two spondees in the line, four with three spondees in the line, and one with four spondees in the first four feet. For examples see the lines indicated on page xxix.

ELISION.

But in a majority of the lines a further difficulty arises. Where the last syllable of a word ends in a vowel, or in *m*, and the first syllable of the next word begins with a vowel or *h*, these two syllables are elided or taken together and counted as one. Such a case is called elision.* For example *vera inquit*, counts as three syllables in scansion, so also *tegerem ut, divum humo, curru haeret*.

SCANSION.

Probably the best way for beginners to get the scansion of Virgil is as follows: Mark first all cases of elision; then the two last feet, which uniformly consist of the last five syllables,

* Elision is usually marked thus: *ver(a) inquit* or *vera~inquit*.

may be marked off; then the quantity of syllables long or short by position, according to the preceding rules, can be marked; after which the first four feet can, in a large majority of cases, be settled beyond a doubt, without any reference to the natural quantity of the vowels. Finally (and this is all-important, if the student is ever to get beyond this rule of thumb and catch the rhythm of Virgil), the line when scanned should be read over according to the division made.*

CAESURA.

When a word ends within a foot, a *caesura* is said to occur, and in the dactylic hexameter, the *caesura*, or *caesural pause* when it coincides with a pause in the sense constitutes much of the charm of the rhythm, the line falling into two unequal parts.

The favorite caesural pause occurs in the third foot, but sometimes it comes in the fourth foot, in which case there is often another pause in the second foot, the line thus being divided into three parts.

The pause is far more often after the long syllable of a dactylic foot than after the first short syllable.†

* The following will represent a line at the different stages of scansion :

vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.

vestr(um) hoc augurium, vestroqu(e) in numine Troj(a) est.

vestr(um) hoc augurium, vestroqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.

vestr(um) hoc augurium, vestroqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.

Then as the only feet that can occur are — ◡ ◡ and — —,

vestr(um) hoc | auguri | um, ves | troqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est.

† The caesura is usually marked thus ||, and the line given in the previous footnote would be scanned :

vestr(um) hoc | auguri | um || ves | troqu(e) in | numine | Troj(a) est

SPECIAL FEATURES AND IRREGULARITIES.

Another beauty of this metre is the possibilities it affords of imitative harmony; excited, or rapid action being often expressed in a line where dactyls abound, and solemn or gloomy ideas, stately and majestic movements, and slow or difficult actions brought out by a line abounding in spondees. It should be noticed however that the Latin language is naturally more spondaic than dactylic in its ordinary movement (stately and sonorous rather than lively), and a succession of spondees does not seem to be always expressive of something solemn or stately.

The recurrence of certain sounds, *e.g.* *s* and *r*, seems often intentional. Alliteration is also a very frequent device of Virgil's.*

The following irregularities occur:

1. Many of Virgil's lines are unfinished, though conforming so far as they go to the regular metre. While in some cases these half lines may be intentional or very expressive of certain pathetic emotions, it is probable that Virgil in his final revision would have altered them. As it is his finer taste preferred an incomplete line to one padded out with weak additions.

2. In a few cases a superfluous syllable (generally *que*) is found at the end of a line, regularly where there could be an elision with the first word of the next line. Such a case is called *Hypermeter* or *Synapheia*.

3. In certain lines, where an elision might occur, it does not. This is most frequently the case where there is a decided

* He uses alliteration most frequently in the following cases: (a) in the first and last words of the line; (b) a double alliteration of two pairs of words, either alternately or successively or inclusively (*i.e.* *b d b d* or *b b d d* or *b d d b*); (c) of words syntactically related or closely connected in thought; (d) in the two last words of the line.

pause in the sense, or with Greek proper names. Such an omission of elision is called *Hiatus*.

4. Occasionally *i* before a vowel is given the sound of the semi-vowel *y*; e.g. *abiete* pronounced *abyete*, three syllables instead of four. In such cases the *y* sound counts as a consonant in making position. Other words are occasionally shortened, e.g. *deinde* (trisyllable) treated as if *ei* were a diphthong. This shortening is called *Synaeresis* or *Synizesis*.

5. Rarely the number of syllables in a word is increased by breaking up a diphthong. This is called *Diaeresis*.

6. Syllables regularly long are sometimes shortened, chiefly in the ending *erunt* of the perfect indic. active, and in the ending *ius* of the gen. sing. This is called *Systole*. It will be remembered that before combinations of a mute and a liquid (e.g. *br*, *tr*, *cl*) syllables often vary in quantity. This same variation occurs in other cases also in proper names.

7. A final syllable regularly short is sometimes lengthened. This lengthening (which is called *Diastole*) occurs only in the first syllable of a foot and generally at the caesural pause. In almost every case the syllable was originally long.

8. It is the exception for a line to end in a monosyllable. This occurs generally where Virgil is imitating some earlier Latin poet, or where the sense corresponds to the abrupt ending.

9. Sometimes the fifth foot is a spondee, chiefly for the expression of some slow measured movement, or impressive act, or in Greek proper names. Where this occurs we have a *Spondaic line*.



SCANSION OF BOOK II.

Representative lines : 53 ; 17, 9, 123, 22 ; 3, 47, 28, 83, 35, 51 ;
405, 6, 18, 41 ; 133.

Imitative harmony and Alliteration : 9, 26, 53, 84, 124, 135,
209, 217, 237, 251, 301, 313, 324, 362, 418, 463-465, 491,
498, 732.

Unfinished lines : 66, 233, 346, 468, 614, 623, 640, 720, 767.

Hypermeter : 745.

Synaeresis : 16, 442, 492, 691, 735.

Shortened syllables : 774, (663).

Lengthened syllables : 369, 411, 563.

Monosyllabic endings : 170, 355, 703.

Spondaic lines : 68.

SIMILES IN BOOK II. (*from Sidgwick*).

223. Laocoon roars like a wounded bull.

304. Aeneas on the house-top hears the sound of the battle,
as a shepherd on a hill-top the sound of a fire or swollen river.

355. Aeneas and his comrades rush forth like wolves mad-
dened by hunger.

379. Androgeos accosting the foe unawares, stepped back
when he found his error, like a man who had trodden on a
snake he did not see.

416. The Greeks gather to fight us, like a war of winds.

471. Pyrrhus gay in armor, like a snake that has cast its
skin.

496. The Greeks burst into the palace, like a river that has
broken a dam.

515. Hecuba and her daughters cowering at the altar, like
doves driven by a storm.

626. All Troy falls, as an ash-tree hacked and hewn and
shaken falls at length.



P. VERGILI MARONIS

AENEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

CONTIGUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto :
‘Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem,
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danaï, quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, 5
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi,
Temperet a lacrimis? et jam nox humida caelo
Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, 10
Et breviter Trojae supremum audire laborem,
Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,
Incipiam.

Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi,
Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum, divina Palladis arte, 15
Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas.
Votum pro reditu simulant : ea fama vagatur.

- Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim
 Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas
 Ingentes utrumque armato milite complent. 20
- Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
 Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,
 Nunc tantum sinus, et statio male fida carinis ;
 Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
 Nos abiisse rati, et vento petiisse Mycenas. 25
- Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu :
 Panduntur portae : juvat ire, et Dorica castra
 Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum.
 Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles :
 Classibus hic locus : hic acie certare solebant. 30
- Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae,
 Et molem mirantur equi : primusque Thymoetes
 Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari ;
 Sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant.
 At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35
- Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 Praecipitare jubent subjectisque urere flammis,
 Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.
 Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante caterva, 40
- Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce,
 Et procul : 'O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives ?
 Creditis avectos hostes ? aut ulla putatis
 Dona carere dolis Danaum ? sic notus Ulixes ?
 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, 45
- Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
 Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 Aut aliquis latet error. Equo ne credite, Teucri.
 Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'

Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam 50
 In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, utroque recusso
 Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 Et, si fata Deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 Impulerât ferro Argolicas foedare latebras ; 55
 Trojaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta, maneres.

Ecce, manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
 Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
 Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis, 60
 Obtulerat, fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
 Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
 Undique visendi studio Trojana juvenus
 Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.
 Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno 65
 Disce omnes.

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
 Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit ;
 'Heu, quae nunc tellus,' inquit, 'quae me aequora possunt
 Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? 70
 Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus ; et super ipsi
 Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt.'
 Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
 Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Quidve ferat ; memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. 75
 Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :

'Cuncta equidem tibi, rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
 Vera,' inquit : 'neque me Argolica de gente negabo.
 Hoc primum : nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem
 Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80
 Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures

Belidae nomen Palamedis, et incluta fama
 Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
 Insontem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
 Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent ; 85
 Illi me comitem, et consanguinitate propinquum,
 Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
 Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigeat
 Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
 Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi 90
 (Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
 Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
 Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
 Nec tacui demens : et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 Si patrios unquam remeassem victor ad Argos, 95
 Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
 Hinc mihi prima mali labes ; hinc semper Ulixes
 Criminibus terrere novis ; hinc spargere voces
 In vulgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro— 100
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve ?
 Quidve moror ? Si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 Idque audire sat est, jamdudum sumite poenas :
 Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.
 Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas, 105
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur :
 ' Saepe fugam Danaï Troja cupiere relicta
 Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
 Pecissentque utinam ! Saepe illos aspera ponti 110
 Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.
 Praecipue, cum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
 Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.

Suspensi Eurypylum scitantes oracula Phoebi
 Mittimus; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat: 115
 "Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
 Cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras:
 Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
 Argolica." Vulgi quae vox ut venit ad aures,
 Obstipuerunt animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120
 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
 Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina Divum
 Flagitat. Et mihi jam multi crudele caneant
 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 125
 Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
 Prodere voce sua quemquam, aut opponere morti.
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
 Assensere omnes; et, quae sibi quisque timebat, 130
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 Jamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari, ^{II 131}
 Et salsaes fruges, et circum tempora vittae.
 Eripui (fateor) leto me, et vincula rupi;
 Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva 135
 Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
 Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi
 Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem;
 Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140
 Quod te, per superos et conscia numina veri,
 Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
 Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
 Tantorum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.
 His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. 145

Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare
 Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis :
 ' Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios :
 Noster eris : mihi que haec edissere vera roganti.
 Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? quis auctor? 150
 Quidve petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina belli?'
 Dixerat. Ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
 Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas :
 ' Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
 Testor numen,' ait : ' vos, arae ensesque nefandi, 155
 Quos fugi ; vittaeque Deum, quas hostia gessi ;
 Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura ;
 Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
 Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
 Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves 160
 Troja fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.
 ' Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
 Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
 Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes
 Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 165
 Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
 Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
 Virgineas ausi Divae contingere vittas ;
 Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
 Spes Danaum ; fractae vires, aversa Deae mens. 170
 Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
 Vix positum castris simulacrum ; arsere coruscae
 Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
 Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu)
 Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem. 175
 Extemplo tentanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
 Nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis,

Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
 Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
 Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae, 180
 Arma Deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
 Improvisi aderunt: ita digerit omina Calchas.
 Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso,
 Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
 Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185
 Roboribus textis, caeloque educere jussit,
 Ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia posset,
 Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
 Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
 Tum magnum exitium—quod Di prius omen in ipsum 190
 Convertant!—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum:
 Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
 Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
 Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.
 Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis 195
 Credita res; captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
 Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
 Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.
 Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
 Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat. 200
 Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
 Sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
 Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
 (Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
 Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt: 205
 Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta, jubaeque
 Sanguineae superant undas; pars cetera pontum
 Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
 Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,



LAOCOON.

Moenia Dardanidum ! quater ipso in limine portae
 Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere.
 Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,
 Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce.

245

Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.
 Nos delubra Deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum, et ruit Oceano nox,
 Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
 Myrmidonumque dolos : fusi per moenia Teuceri
 Conticuere : sopor fessos complectitur artus.

250

Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae,
 Litora nota petens : flammas cum regia puppis
 Extulerat, fatisque Deum defensus iniquis,
 Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim

255

Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
 Reddit equus, laetique cavo se robore promunt
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulixes,
 Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
 Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
 Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam ;
 Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnes
 Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.

260

265

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
 Incipit, et dono Divum gratissima serpit.
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus ;
 Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
 Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.

270

Hei mihi, qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo
 Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, 275
 Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes !
 Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
 Vulneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
 Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
 Compellare virum, et maestas expromere voces : 280
 ‘ O lux Dardaniae ! spes o fidissima Teucrum !
 Quae tantae tenuere morae ? quibus Hector ab oris
 Expectate venis ? ut te post multa tuorum
 Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores,
 Defessi aspicimus ? quae causa indigna serenos 285
 Foedavit vultus ? aut cur haec vulnere cerno ? ’
 Ille nihil ; nec me quaerentem vana moratur ;
 Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens :
 ‘ Heu fuge, nate Dea, teque his ‘ ait ’ eripe flammis.
 Hostis habet muros ; ruit alta a culmine Troja 290
 Sat patriae Priamoque datum : si Pergama dextra
 Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent.
 Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates :
 Hos cape fatorum comites ; his moenia quaere,
 Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto. ’ 295
 Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
 Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.
 Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu ;
 Et magis atque magis (quamquam secreta parentis
 Anchisae domus, arboribusque oblecta recessit) 300
 Claescent sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
 Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
 Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto.
 In segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus Austris
 Incidit ; aut rapidus montano flumine torrens 305

Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta boumque labores,
 Praecipitesque trahit silvas; stupet inscius alto
 Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
 Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt
 Insidiae. Jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, 310
 Vulcano superante, domus: jam proximus ardet
 Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucet.
 Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.
 Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis;
 Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem 315
 Cum sociis ardent animi. Furor iraque mentem
 Praecipitant; pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.
 Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivum,
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos,
 Sacra manu victosque Deos parvumque nepotem 320
 Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit:
 'Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?'
 Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit:
 'Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, et ingens 325
 Gloria Teucrorum. Ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
 Transtulit. Incensa Danai dominantur in urbe.
 Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
 Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
 Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 330
 Millia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis.
 Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
 Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 Stricta, parata neci: vix primi proelia tentant
 Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt.' 335
 Talibus Othryadae dictis, et numine Divum
 In flammis et in arma feror, quo tristis Eriny,

Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad aethera clamor.
 Addunt se socios Rhipeus et maximus armis
 Epytus, oblatis per lunam, Hypanisque, Dymasque, 340
 Et lateri agglomerant nostro, juvenisque Coroebus
 Mygdonides. Illis ad Trojam forte diebus
 Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore,
 Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat :
 Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis 345
 Audierit.
 Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi,
 Incipio super his : ‘ Juvenes, fortissima frustra
 Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido
 Certa sequi, quae sit rebus fortuna videtis ; 350
 Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis
 Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat : succurritis urbi
 Incensae : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
 Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.’
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde—lupi ceu 355
 Raptores, atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
 Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relictis
 Faucibus exspectant siccis—per tela, per hostes
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
 Urbis iter. Nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. 360
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
 Explicet, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores ?
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos ;
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 Corpora, perque domos, et religiosa deorum 365
 Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri :
 Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus,
 Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Primus se, Danaum magna comitante caterva, 370
 Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
 Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis :
 'Festinate, viri ; nam quæ tam sera moratur
 Segnities ? Alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
 Pergama : vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis ?' 375
 Dixit : et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
 Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
 Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
 Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
 Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380
 Attollentem iras, et caerula colla tumentem ;
 Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat.
 Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis ;
 Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
 Sternimus ; aspirat primo fortuna labori. 385
 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus :
 'O socii, qua prima,' inquit, 'fortuna salutis
 Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur.
 Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
 Aptemus : dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat ? 390
 Arma dabunt ipsi.' Sic fatus, deinde comantem
 Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum
 Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ense.
 Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juvenus
 Laeta facit : spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 395
 Vadimus immixti Danaïs, haud numine nostro ;
 Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
 Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.
 Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et litora cursu
 Fida petunt : pars ingentem formidine turpi 400
 Scandunt rursus equum, et nota conduntur in alvo.

Heu, nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere Divis !
 Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
 Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
 Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra : 405
 Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
 Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroeus,
 Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
 Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes,
 Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum.
 Tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
 Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,
 Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis. 415
 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
 Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
 Euris equis : stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
 Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
 Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram 420
 Fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe,
 Apparent : primi clipeos mentitaque tela
 Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
 Illicet obruimur numero : primusque Coroeus
 Penelei dextra Divae armipotentis ad aram 425
 Procumbit : cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus
 Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus aequi ;
 Dis aliter visum. Pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque
 Confixi a sociis ; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
 Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit. 430
 Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
 Testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
 Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,

Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde,
 Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo 435
 Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi,
 Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
 Bella forent, nulli tota morerentur in urbe
 Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes 440
 Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
 Haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos
 Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
 Protecti objiciunt; prensant fastigia dextris.
 Dardanidae contra turres ac tecta domorum 445
 Culmina convellunt: his se, quando ultima cernunt,
 Extrema jam in morte parant defendere telis;
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
 Devolvunt: alii strictis mucronibus imas
 Obsedere fores; has servant agmine denso. 450
 Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis,
 Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.

Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
 Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relict
 A tergo: infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, 455
 Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
 Ad soceros et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
 Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
 Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.
 Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460
 Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri
 Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra,
 Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
 Junctionas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
 Sedibus impulimusque. Ea lapsa repente ruinam 465

Cum sonitu trahit, et Danaum super agmina late
 Incidit. Ast alii subeunt; nec saxa nec ullum
 Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
 Exultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna; 470
 Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala gramina pastus,
 Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
 Nunc positis novus exuviis nitidusque juventa,
 Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga,
 Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisuleis. 475
 Una ingens Periphas, et equorum agitator Achilles
 Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
 Succedunt tecto, et flammis ad culmina jactant.
 Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
 Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480
 Aeratos; jamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
 Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
 Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
 Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
 Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo. 485

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
 Miscetur, penitusque cavæ plangoribus aedes
 Femineis ululant: ferit aurea sidera clamor.
 Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,
 Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt. 490
 Instat vi patria Pyrrhus: nec claustra neque ipsi
 Custodes sufferre valent: labat ariete crebro
 Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.
 Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
 Immissi Danaï, et late loca milite complent. 495
 Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeis annis
 Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,

Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas : 500
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus Priamumque per aras
Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.

Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere : tenent Danaï, qua deficit ignis. 505

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum, convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum, et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
Circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum 510
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.

Aedibus in mediis, nudoque sub aetheris axe,
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus
Incumbens arae, atque umbra complexa Penates.

Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum, 515
Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensae et Divum amplexae simulacra sedebant.

Ipsam autem sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis
Ut vidit : ' Quae mens tam dira, miserrime conjunx
Impulit his cingi telis ? aut quo ruis ? ' inquit. 520

' Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget : non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hecto
Huc tandem concede : haec ara tuebitur omnes,
Aut moriere simul.' Sic ore effata recepit
Ad sese, et sacra longaevis in sede locavit. 525

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus

Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet, et premit hasta. 530
 Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
 Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 Hic Priamus, quamquam in media jam morte tenetur,
 Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit.
 'At tibi pro scelere,' exclamat, 'pro talibus ausis, 535
 Di (si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet)
 Persolvant grates dignas, et praemia reddant
 Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
 Fecisti, et patrios foedasti funere vultus.
 At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540
 Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque
 Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsanguie sepulcro
 Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.'
 Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelli sine ictu
 Conjecit; rauco quod protinus aere repulsum, 545
 Ex summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
 Cui Pyrrhus: 'Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
 Pelidae genitori: illi mea tristia facta
 Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
 Nunc morere.' Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem 550
 Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati;
 Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
 Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
 Haec finis Priami, fatorum hic exitus illum 555
 Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
 Regnatorem Asiae: jacet ingens litore truncus,
 Avulsumque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
 At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
 Obstipui: subiit cari genitoris imago, 560
 Ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi

Vitam exhalantem : subiit deserta Creusa,
 Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
 Respicio et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
 Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu 565
 Ad terram misere, aut ignibus aegra dedere.

Jamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
 Servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
 Tyndarida aspicio : dant clara incendia lucem
 Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570
 Illa sibi infestas eversa ob Pergama Teucros
 Et poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras
 Praemetuens, Trojae et patriae communis Eriny's,
 Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisa sedebat.
 Exarsere ignes animo : subit ira cadentem 575
 Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere poenas.
 'Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenae
 Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho?
 Conjugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,
 Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580
 Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
 Dardanium totiens sudarit sanguine litus?
 Non ita ; namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
 Feminea in poena est, nec habet victoria laudem,
 Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumpsisse merentis 585
 Laudabor poenas ; animumque explesse juvabit
 Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasse meorum.'

Talia jactabam, et furiata mente ferebar :
 Cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
 Obtulit, et pura per noctem in luce refulsit 590
 Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
 Caelicolis et quanta solet ; dextraque prehensum
 Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore :

- 'Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
 Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595
 Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum aetate parentem
 Liqueris Anchisen? superet conjunxne Creusa,
 Ascaniusque puer? quos omnes undique Graiæ
 Circum errant acies; et ni mea cura resistat,
 Jam flammae tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600
 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisæ Lacaenæ,
 Culpatusve Paris: Divum inclementia, Divum,
 Has evertit opes, sternitque a culmine Trojam.
 Aspice—namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti
 Mortales hebetat visus tibi, et umida circum 605
 Caligat, nubem eripiam: tu ne qua parentis
 Jussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa—
 Hic, ubi disjectas moles avulsaque saxis
 Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
 Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti 610
 Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
 Eruit. Hic Juno Scaëas saevissima portas
 Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
 Ferro accincta vocat.
 Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 615
 Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.
 Ipse Pater Danaïs animos viresque secundas
 Sufficit: ipse deos in Dardana suscitât arma.
 Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
 Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam.' 620
 Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
 Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ
 Numina magna deum.
 Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignes
 Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja. 625



VENTS APPEARING TO AENEAS.

Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 Cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 Eruere agricolae certatim ; illa usque minatur,
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat :
 Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta, supremum 630
 Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.

Descendo, ac ducente Deo flammam inter et hostes
 Expedior ; dant tela locum, flammaeque recedunt.

Atque ubi jam patriae perventum ad limina sedis
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635
 Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam,
 Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troja,
 Exsiliumque pati. 'Vos o, quibus integer aevi
 Sanguis,' ait, 'solidaeque suo stant robore vires,
 Vos agitate fugam. 640

Me si caelicolae voluissent ducere vitam,
 Has mihi servassent sedes : satis una superque
 Vidimus excidia, et captae superavimus urbi.
 Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
 Ipse manu mortem inveniam. Miserebitur hostis, 645
 Exuviasque petet : facilis jactura sepulcri.

Jampridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
 Demoror ; ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
 Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni.'

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. 650
 Nos contra effusi lacrimis, conjunxque Creusa,
 Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
 Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
 Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.

Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto. 655
 Nam quod consilium, aut quae jam fortuna dabatur ?
 'Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto

Sperasti? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore?
 Si nihil ex tanta Superis placet urbe relinqui,
 Et sedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Trojae 660
 Teque tuosque juvat, patet isti janua leto;
 Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
 Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
 Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes,
 Eripis? ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 665
 Ascaniumque, patremque meum, juxtaque Creusam,
 Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam?
 Arma, viri, ferte arma: vocat lux ultima victos.
 Reddite me Danaïs; sinite instaurata revisam
 Proelia. Nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.' 670
 Hinc ferro accingor rursus, clipeoque sinistram
 Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam.
 Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjunx
 Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulum:
 'Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum: 675
 Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
 Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
 Cui pater, et conjunx quondam tua dicta relinquitur?'
 Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat;
 Cum subitum dictoque oritur mirabile monstrum. 680
 Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum,
 Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
 Lamberet flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci.
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem 685
 Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
 At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
 Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit:
 'Juppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,

Aspice nos : hoc tantum : et, si pietate meremur, 690

Da deinde auxilium pater, atque haec omina firma.'

Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore

Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras

Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.

Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti, 695

Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva,

Signantemque vias ; tum longo limite sulcus

Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.

Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,

Affaturque deos, et sanctum sidus adorat. 700

'Jam jam nulla mora est : sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.

Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.

Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.

Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.'

Dixerat ille ; et jam per moenia clarior ignis 705

Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt.

'Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae ;

Ipse subibo umeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.

Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,

Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710

Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjunx.

Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestris.

Est urbe egressis tumulus, templumque vetustum

Desertae Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus,

Religione patrum multos servata per annos. 715

Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.

Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu, patriosque Penates.

Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,

Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo

Abluero.' 720

Haec fatus, latos umeros subjectaque colla

Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
 Succedoque oneri ; dextrae se parvus Iulus
 Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis ;
 Pone subit conjunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum : 725
 Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
 Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
 Nunc omnes terrent auras, sonus excitat omnis
 Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar 730
 Evasisse viam ; subito cum creber ad aures
 Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
 Prospiciens, 'Nate,' exclamat, 'fuge, nate ; propinquant.
 Ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno.'

Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 735
 Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu
 Dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum,
 Heu ! misero conjunx fatone erepta Creusa
 Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit,
 Incertum ; nec post oculis est reddita nostris. 740
 Nec prius amissam respexi, animumve reflexi,
 Quam tumultum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam
 Venimus : hic demum collectis omnibus una
 Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
 Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque ? 745
 Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe ?

Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teneosque Penates
 Commendo sociis, et curva valle recondo ;
 Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis.
 Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti 750
 Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.

Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,
 Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro

Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustro.
 Horror ubique animo, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 755
 Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
 Me refero : irruerant Danaï, et tectum omne tenebant.
 Illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
 Volvitur ; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.
 Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. 760
 Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo,
 Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulixes
 Praedam asservabant. Huc undique Troia gaza
 Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
 Crateresque auro solidi, captivaeque vestis 765
 Congeritur : pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres
 Stant circum.

Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram,
 Implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
 Nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770
 Quaerenti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti,
 Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
 Visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago.
 Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
 Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis : 775
 ' Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
 O dulcis conjunx ? non haec sine numine Divum
 Eveniunt : nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
 Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
 Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum, 780
 Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
 Illic res laetæ regnumque et regia conjunx
 Parta tibi : lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.
 Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785

Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et divae Veneris nurus.
Sed me magna deum genitrix his detinet oris.
Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.'
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem 790
Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.
Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso. 795
Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras. 800
Jamque jugis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae,
Ducebatque diem, Danaïque obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur;
Cessi, et sublato montes genitore petivi.





AENEAS AND THE SHADE OF CREUSA.



NOTES.

“ O lamentable fall of famous towne,
Which raignd so many years victorious,
And of all Asie bore the soveraine crowne,
In one sad night consumd and throwen downe !
What stony hart, that heares thy haplesse fate,
Is not emplerst with deep compassiowne,
And makes ensample of man's wretched state,
That flowers so fresh at morne, and fades at evening late !”

SPENSER, *Fuerie Queene*.

For the story of the siege of Troy and the events leading up to the point at which Book II. opens, see Introduction §§ I. and II.

The concluding words of Book I. describe a banquet given by Dido in honor of Aeneas, ending with

“ Nay, guest,” she cries, “ vouchsafe a space
The tale of Danaan fraud to trace,
The dire misfortunes of your race,
These wanderings of your own ;
For since you first 'gan wander o'er
Yon homeless world of sea and shore,
Seven summers nigh have flown.”

1-13.—Introduction. *In spite of the pain with which Aeneas recalls the past, and of the lateness of the hour, he is willing to gratify the queen's desire.*

1. Conticuere=*conticuerunt*. This ending is very rare in Caesar, but common in poetry, being often convenient for metrical purposes. **intenti**,—with adverbial force (RC. 88. *b*.

H. 443. AG. 191.) *ora tenebant*,—‘kept their gaze fixed (upon him).’ Note the change of tense, expressing the instant hush and the continued attention.

2. *toro...ab alto*. In poetry words are more freely placed than in prose. The Greeks and Romans did not sit, but reclined, at their meals. *alto*,—as a mark of honor to the guest. *orsus*,—for *orsus est* (from *ordior*). In prose *esse* is frequently omitted, especially in compound tenses, in poetry, *est* and *sunt* also.

3. *Infandum*,—with predicative force; ‘unutterable is the pain you bid me revive,’ not ‘you bid me revive an unutterable pain.’ The accusative with *jubeo* and an infin. is often left to be supplied from the context.

4. *Trojanas*,—in sense belongs to *regnum* also. *ut*,—‘how.’ *lamentabile*,—anticipates the effect of *eruerint*.

5. *eruerint*,—Subjunctive depending on the notion of telling, virtually implied in *renovare dolorem*. (RC. 99. d. H. 529. I. AG. 334.) *quaeque*,—two words. *-que*=‘both,’ better omitted in trans. *quae* and *quorum* (l. 6.) are relative not interrog. pronouns, hence the change of mood. The relative sentences are in a loose apposition to the previous lines, whose meaning they extend; ‘woes (lit. things) which are the most sorrowful I (ever) saw.’ *miserrima*,—emphatic, and placed in the relative sentence (RC. II. 197. h. H. 453. 5. AG. 200. d.)

6. *et quorum*, etc.,—‘and in which I bore no small part.’ *talia*,—‘such a tale.’ *fando*,—‘in telling.’

7. *Myrmidonum Dolopumye*,—with *quis*, which is also to be taken with *miles*. These tribes are chosen because their leader, Achilles, was the fiercest, as well as the most famous, of the Greeks. Ulysses was most famed for his craftiness; why then is the epithet *duri* preferred here? Notice the use of *ve* and *aut*, the former being used to couple M. and D., which are the most closely related. For the gen. *Ulixi*, see RC. 49. d. H. 68. AG. 43. a.

8. **temperet**,—‘could refrain.’ (RC. 98. b. H. 486. ii. AG. 268.) **et**,—‘also,’ ‘too.’ **umida**,—‘dewy,’ because it was near dawn. **caelo**,—in poetry the preposition is often omitted in phrases of *motion from*.

9. **præcipitat**,—Night, like the sun, was regarded as rising out of the ocean, traversing the sky, and then sinking beneath the western waves. **cadentia**,—another indication of the lateness of the hour. **somnos**,—Latin often, especially in poetry, uses the plural where English would have the singular. (RC. p. 258. fn. 1. H. 133. 3.)

10. In this line *est* is to be supplied; cf. on l. 2. **cognoscere**,—the infin. is used more freely in poetry than in prose, which here would have *cognoscendi*. (RC. 101. a. iii. H. 533. II. N. 3.) So *audire* in l. 11.

11. **supremum**,—of time, not of degree.

12. **refugit**,—the quantity (*refūgit*) shows that this is the perfect; lit. ‘has shrunk back,’ freely ‘recoils.’ The *act* of recoiling is finished, hence the perfect in Latin; English prefers the present, expressing the *state* of mind.

13-249.—The stratagem of the Greeks and the infatuation of the Trojans.

13-20. *The Greeks pretend to make preparations for departing and build a wooden horse, which is filled with warriors.*

13. It was decreed by fate that Troy should not be taken for ten years.

14. **Danaum**,—for *Danaorum*. In Virgil many nouns of the first or second declension have *-um* in the gen. plur. (RC. 47. c., 48. c. H. 49. 3., 52. 3. AG. 36. d., 40. e.) **la-bentibus**,—‘were gliding’ not ‘had glided.’

15. **instar**,—an old acc. used as an adv. **Palladis**,—the gods took sides in the Trojan war, both favoring and actively aiding, some the Greeks, others the Trojans.

16. **aedificant**,—expressive of the size of the structure.

17. **pro reditu**,—‘for their return,’ *i.e.* to ensure a favorable voyage, and perhaps as a thank-offering for getting safely away.

18. **huc**,—‘herein,’ ‘in this,’ lit. ‘hereinto,’ ‘to this,’ motion towards being implied in *includunt*. **caeco lateri**,—explains *huc* more fully. For the dative (here to be translated by *in*), see RC. 82. a. i. H. 386. AG. 228. **virum**,—for *virorum*, see on *Danaum*, l. 14. **corpora virum**,—a periphrasis seemingly expressive of the care taken to get the most stalwart men: notice also the repetition of the idea of selection.

19. **penitus**,—also gives an idea of the immense size of the horse.

20. **uterumque**,—*que* here, as often, is used to give an explanation, not an additional detail. **milite**,—‘soldiery.’ For the sing. used collectively see RC. p. 258. fn. 1.

21-39. *After the Greeks have gone, the Trojans hasten to their camp and find the wooden horse, but are undecided what to do with it.*

21. **Est**,—‘there is.’ **notissima**,—‘well-known’; nom. case. **fama**,—‘in fame,’ ‘in reputation’; abl. case. There was a temple of Apollo there.

22. **dives opum**,—‘rich of store,’ ‘rich in resources’;—(RC. 81. f. ii. H. 399. iii. 1. AG. 218. c.). **regna**,—see on *somnos*, l. 9. **manebant**,—for the tense see RC. II. 173. AG. 276. e. N.

23. **tantum**,—an adverb. **male fida**,—‘treacherous, untrustworthy.’ *male* negatives words denoting good qualities.

24. **se**,—with *condunt*; unnecessary in English.

25. **abhisce**,—from *abeo*; its subject *eos* is not expressed. **rati**,—for *rati sumus* (an unusual ellipse), from *reor*. **My-cenas**,—the city of the leader of the Greeks stands for Greece as a whole.

26. **longo**,—intensifying the feeling of relief.

27. **Dorica**,—‘Doric,’ *i.e.* ‘Grecian ; for Virgil uses the names of different prominent Greek tribes for the Greeks in general. The Dorians really became prominent only after the Trojan war.

28. **locos**,—prose Latin would have used *loca*. **litusque**,—*que* explanatory ; see on l. 20.

29. **hic**,—an adverb in this line and the next. **manus**,—subject of *tendebat*. **tendebat**,—‘encamped.’ The full phrase would be *tentoria tendebat*, ‘stretched his tents.’ As a matter of fact, huts not tents were used by the Greeks before Troy.

30. **classibus**,—plur. of the different detachments. **hie locus**,—supply *erat*.

31. **exitiale**,—as was afterwards found, not as was suspected at the time. **Minervae**,—objective genitive ; translate ‘to M.’

33. **duci**,—‘that it be drawn.’ In prose the subj., not the infin., is used with *hortor*. **arce**,—The preposition in phrases telling the *place where*, is more often omitted in poetry than in prose. (RC. 85. k. i. H. 425. II. 2. N. 3. AG. 258. f.)

34. **sive....seu**,—‘whether....or (that).’ **dolo**,—some color might be given to this suspicion by the fact that Priam had once had Thymoetes’ wife and child put to death. **sic ferebant**,—‘were tending thus.’

35. **quorum**,—the antecedent is to be supplied ; ‘those, whose.’ Supply also *erat*, as the verb of the clause, ‘whose mind held,’ lit. ‘to whose mind was, etc.’

36. **pelago**,—‘into the sea.’ In poetry, the dative often expresses the limit of motion. (RC. 82. a. i. H. 385. II. 4. 1. AG. 225. b.)

37. **subjectisque**,—English would use ‘or,’ not ‘and.’ Two alternatives are given, to destroy or to explore, marked by *aut....aut* ; the two ways suggested of destroying the horse are connected by *-que*.

38. **cavas latebras**,—depend on both *terebrare* and *temptare* ; notice the appropriateness of placing *cavas* near *terebrare*, and *latebras* near *temptare*.

39. **incertum**,—‘in its perplexity,’ *i.e.*, on this occasion, rather than a constant epithet ‘fickle.’ **studia**,—‘factions,’ indicating the heat of the controversy. ‘Is torn apart in high dispute.’ **vulgus**,—opposed to the leaders.

40–56. *Laocoon urges the destruction of the horse, and boldly hurls his spear at it.*

40. **Primus ante omnes**,—like *ardens* l. 41 and *procul* l. 42, indicating Laocoon’s intense eagerness.

41. **arce**,—Laocoon was a priest of Apollo, and had probably been engaged in his temple in the citadel.

42. **procul**,—see on l. 40. Understand *dixit* or some such word, often omitted in poetry when the exact words are quoted. **tanta**,—‘all this,’ ‘this great.’ Here also a verb, *est*, is to be supplied.

43. **avectos**,—supply *esse*.

44. **Danaum**,—with *dona*. **sic notus**,—supply *est*.

45. **ligno**,—see on *arce*, l. 33. **Achivi**,—see on *Dorica*, l. 27.

46. **in**,—‘against,’ of hostile intent.

47. **inspectura, ventura**,—fut. part. denoting purpose. (RC. 102. b. i. H. 549. 3. AG. 293. b.); translate ‘to look down, etc.’ **urbi**,—‘on the city,’ see on *pelago*, l. 36. Virgil has in his mind the towers used by the Romans in sieges.

48. **ne credite**,—‘do not trust.’ (RC. 100. a. H. 488. AG. 269.)

49. **quidquid**,—from *quisquis*. **et ferentes**,—‘even when bearing.’

50. **validis ingentem**,—gain force from being placed close together.

51. **curvam compagibus**,—‘with its curved frame-work,’ lit. ‘curved with its frame-work (or joints).’ **inque... alvum**,—is merely an emphatic extension of *in latus*.

52. **Illa**,—added, as is common in Latin, to mark the change of subject. **utero recusso**,—‘with the jarring (or re-echoing) of the womb’; an abl. absol.

53. *cavae*,—belongs to the predicate. *insonuere, dedere*,—see on l. 1.

54. *deum*,—see on *Danaum*, l. 14. *si fata deum*,—is incomplete. Some supply *non laeva fuissent*, making *laeva* mean ‘unpropitious’ with *fata*, and ‘infatuated’ with *mens*. Others supply *non fuissent*, ‘if it had not been the will of the gods.’

55. *impulerat*,—more vivid than the regular *impulisset*; he had done his part to urge them. The regular construction is resumed in the subjunctives of l. 56.

56. *maneres*,—‘wouldst (still) remain (or abide).’ The change to the second person marks Aeneas’ deep emotion. *alta*,—in contrast with its present downfall.

57–76. *A Greek is brought in, who had allowed himself to be taken in order to deceive the Trojans.*

57. *mannus revinctum*,—‘with his hands bound,’ lit. ‘bound as to his hands’—the so-called Greek accusative or accusative of specification. (RC. 83. e. ii. H. 378. 1. AG. 240. c.)

59. *qui*,—subject of *obtulerat*, l. 61. *ultro*,—with *obtulerat*, not with *venientibus*.

60. *hoc ipsum*,—explained by *Trojamque aperiret Achivis*; see on *-que*, l. 28. Others make *hoc ipsum* refer to his being brought before the king.

61. *animi*,—‘in mind,’ ‘in heart’; really a locative (RC. 86. ii. H. 399. iii. 1. AG. 218. c.) *in utrumque*,—‘for either fate’; explained by the next line.

62. *versare dolos*,—much trickery might be needed to induce the Trojans first to spare him, then to introduce the horse into the city; hence the frequentative verb and the plural noun. *certae*,—‘certain,’ if his trickery did not succeed, for he was a Greek.

63. *visendi studio*,—‘in their eagerness to see.’

64. *ruit certantque*,—the sing. *ruit* because they rush as one mass, the plural *certant* because regarded as individually acting. *illudere*,—‘in jeering at.’

65. **Accipe nunc**,—Dido had said '*dic hospes origine nobis insidias Danaum*,' 'tell us, O guest, from the beginning the treachery of the Greeks.' **crimine ab uno**,—with much the same force as if it were *ab crimine unius*.

66. **omnes**,—be careful not to take it as though *crimina* were understood; it is masc. and refers to the Greeks. For the broken line see Introduction § III.

67. **conspectu in medio**,—'in the midst of our gaze.'

68. **agmina**,—suggesting a contrast with *inermis* of l. 67. **circumspexit**,—for the spondaic ending see Introduction § V. It seems to be used here purposely for graphic effect.

70. **denique**,—to be taken with *quid*. **jam**,—'any longer.' *nunc* of l. 69 = 'at this present moment.'

71. **cui**,—supply *est*, 'for whom there is,' or 'who have.' **super**,—adverb, 'besides.' **ipsi**,—they might have been expected to welcome a deserter (for he had given himself up voluntarily).

72. **poenas cum sanguine**,—'punishment along with his blood'; in fact, his death was to be the punishment, not something additional.

73. **quo**,—'at this'; the co-ordinating use of the relative. **conversi compressus**,—supply *sunt* and *est*. **et**,—'also'; notice the unusual position.

74. **fari**,—the infin. with *hortor* is rare; see on l. 33. **cretus**,—supply *sit* (subj. of indir. question).

75. **quidve ferat**,—'or what (news) he brings.' **memoret**,—'to tell us'; the subj. representing the imperative of the actual words (RC. II. 214. a. i. H. 523. IIL AG. 339.) **quae sit fiducia capto**,—'what ground of confidence he has, now that he is a captive,' lit. 'what ground of confidence there is to (him) a captive. He had voluntarily given himself up (l. 59), and had just spoken as though the Trojans might have been expected to shelter him (l. 71, 72.); he is now asked on what hope of being spared he was depending in so doing.

76. *ille*,—see on *illa*, l. 52. *haec*,—‘thus.’ This line is not considered genuine, one reason being that it is inconsistent with l. 107.

77–104. *To win their sympathy, he tells how he is a victim of Ulysses’ hate.*

77. *equidem*,—to strengthen the assertion; notice too that *euncta* is made emphatic by its position. *fuert quodcumque*,—‘happen what may,’ ‘come what will,’ fut. perf. indic.

78. *vera*,—predicative, ‘truly, truthfully.’ *me*,—supply *esse*. *negabo*,—differs slightly from *nego*: ‘nor will I ever deny.’

79. *hoc primum*,—supply *fateor*.

80. *improba*,—emphatic, ‘with all her malice,’ ‘malicious (or wanton) though she be.’ Be careful not to translate *improba* with the clause *si miserum . . . finxit*.

81. *fando*,—‘in conversation,’ ‘by report.’ *aliquod nomen*,—‘any such name as that of P.’ *pervenit*,—by using the introductory ‘there,’ the two subjects *nomen* and *gloria* may be brought in later.

82. *Palamedes*.—Ulysses had feigned madness that he might escape taking part in the war. Palamedes by an adroit trick had shown that the madness was merely a pretence. This aroused Ulysses’ resentment and he compassed Palamedes’ downfall by hiding a letter from Priam and some gold in Palamedes’ tent and then falsely accusing him of treason to the Greeks. Palamedes was also a great inventor and some think Ulysses was jealous of his reputation for shrewdness. *incluta*,—‘spread abroad’; nom. case, with *gloria*. *fama*,—abl. case.

84. The recurrence of the syllable *in* is doubtless intentional. *vetabat*,—the indicative shows that this was the real not the alleged reason. (RC. 99. g. i. H. 516. AG. 341. d.) This crafty touch would all the more win the sympathy of the Trojans for Palamedes and his attendant Sinon.

85. **demisere**,—see on l. 1. **neqi**,—see on l. 36. **cassum lumine**,—‘bereft of light,’ *i.e.*, dead. (RC. 85. *h. i. c. H.* 414. iii. AG. 243. *d.*)

86. **illi**,—we here come to the main clause of the sentence beginning l. 81. *illi* is emphatic,—‘he it was to whom.’

87. **pauper**,—seemingly to assign a reason for Sinon’s being a dependant, and thus to show that he had not come against Troy of his own will. **in arma**,—‘for warfare.’ **primis ab annis**,—‘from my (not the war’s) earliest years.’ Hence **huc misit** must be used in a pregnant sense, which may be expressed by using two verbs ‘to him my father assigned me, etc., from my earliest years, and sent me hither.’ For one indication of Sinon’s age, see l. 138. *misit* can mean only *virtually* sent,—that was what his act led to. [Some think that Sinon was really a mere lad ten years before, and that Virgil in l. 138 is guilty of an inconsistency.]

88. **dum stabat**,—‘so long as he remained’; for the tense cf. l. 22. **regum**,—the princes or leaders of contingents banded against Troy.

89. **et nos**,—‘we also’; *nos* really refers to the narrator only. **nomenque**,—*que* is ‘both,’ but better omitted in trans.

90. **invidia**,—the abl. case. **pellacis**,—suggests the means by which Ulysses brought about his death; see on l. 82.

91. **haud ignota**,—‘what is well known’; litotes. **superis concessit ab oris**,—a euphemism for ‘he met his death.’

93. **mecum**,—‘alone, by myself.’ **insontis**,—gives the reason for the indignation.

94. **nec tacui**,—referring to the previous line and implying ‘nor was I contented with giving vent *by myself* to my indignation.’ Notice the change of tense from *trahebam* and *indignabar* to *tacui*. **demens**,—‘in my madness,’ ‘fool that I was.’ **me**,—with *promisi*, l. 96. **tulisset**,—cf. *sic fata ferebant*, l. 34; trans. by ‘should’ or by Eng. past. For the subj. in virtual indirect narration see RC. II. 216. H. 528. AG. 341. c.

95. *remeassem*, — for *remeavissem*. (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.)

96. *promisi me ultorem*, — 'I vowed I would avenge him,' 'I vowed myself his avenger.' *odia*, — for plur. see on l. 9.

97. *hinc*, — supply *erat*; 'from this (came).'

98. *terrere*, — the historical infinitive, translated as though it were the indicative. (RC. 101. d. H. 536. l. AG. 275.) So *spargere* and *quaerere*.

99. *vulgum*, — usually *vulgus* is neuter, here masc. for metrical convenience. *in*, — 'among.' *consciis*, — 'conscious of guilt,' [or according to some 'confederate (conspiring) with others.'] *arma*, — in order to prevent his own accusation and punishment.

100. *nec enim*, — 'and indeed....not,' referring back in thought to *prima labes*, l. 97. *C. ministro*, — 'with C. as his accomplice (tool),' the abl. absol.

101. Sinon breaks off just when he has roused their interest and curiosity. *sed autem*, — 'but yet,' a colloquial usage. *quid*, — 'why?'

102. *uno ordine habetis*, — 'regard as of one class,' 'regard as alike.'

103. *id*, — viz. that I am a Greek; see l. 78. *jamdudum*, — 'at once,' implying that it should have been done before this.

104. *velit*, — 'would wish'; (RC. 98. c. H. 509. AG. 311.). *magno*, — 'at a great price.' (RC. 85. i. H. 422. AG. 252.)

105-144. *Having roused the interest of the Trojans, Sinon tells how, being condemned to death, he has escaped from the Greeks, and appeals to Priam for pity and mercy.*

105. *vero*, — emphasizing *tum*, indicates that Sinon's plan of rousing his hearers' curiosity has succeeded.

106. *tantum*, — 'so great,' as these of Sinon.

107. *flecto pectore*, — 'with false heart.'

108. **relieta**,—abl. absol.; translate by infin. co-ordinate with *moliri*.

109. **longo fessi**,—the juxtaposition lends force to the statement.

110. **fecissentque utinam!**—‘would that they had!’ a parenthetic wish. (RC. 98. a. 2. H. 483. 1. AG. 267. b.)
saepe,—‘(but as) often.’

111. **euntes**,—‘as they were departing.’

112. **acernis**,—Virgil speaks of different woods in connection with the timbers of the horse, cf. l. 16 and l. 258. The particular kind of wood is unimportant, the idea of ‘wooden’ being chiefly aimed at.

113. **toto aethere**,—place where, ‘throughout.’ See on l. 33; the omission of the prep. is very common with *totus* in prose also.

114. **scitantem**,—here practically equal to the future part., ‘to consult.’ [Some editors read **scitatum**, the supine.]
oracula Phoebi,—the oracle of Phœbus or Apollo at Delphi was, in post-Homeric times, the most famous and influential in Greece.

116. **sanguine et virgine**,—practically the same as *sanguine virginis*. For the sacrifice of Iphigenia, see Introduction § I.
placastis,—=*placavistis* (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.).

117. **quaerendi**,—supply *sunt*, so with **litandum**, *est*. Translate by the active voice, ‘you must, etc.’ (RC. 104. a. H. 301. 2. AG. 146. c.)

119. **quae vox ut**,—‘when this utterance,’ the co-ordinating use of the relative.

121. **parent, poscat**,—subj. of indirect question after the idea of *wondering* implied in the *fear* of l. 120. We may supply ‘as they wondered, *or* asked,’ *or* ‘in doubt.’ **fata**,—probably the subject of *parent*; what they are making ready is too dreadful to be made definite.

122. **hic**,—‘hereupon.’ **magno tumultu**,—to hide the fact that it was all arranged beforehand with Calchas.

123. **quae sint ea numina divum**,—‘what is the will of heaven,’ ‘what mean those revelations of the gods.’ Ulysses cautiously avoids explicitly asking ‘who is the man?’

125. **taciti**,—‘in silence,’ referring to other persons than those who *canebant scelus*. Eng. would use ‘or,’ not ‘and,’ in such a case. **ventura**,—‘what was to come.’

126. **bis quinos**,—see RC. 58. c. 2. H. 174. 2. 2. AG. 95. c. **tectus**,—either ‘hidden (in his tent),’ or ‘hiding his thoughts.’

128. **vix tandem**,—this delay also was to avoid suspicion of collusion with Ulysses.

129. **rumpit vocem**,—‘he breaks forth,’ ‘he breaks into speech.’

131. **unius**,—in an emphatic position. **conversa tulere**,—‘they endured when turned.’ *conversa* agrees with the idea conveyed in *quae...timebat* (or with the unexpressed antecedent of *quae*).

132. **parari**,—historical inf. (RC. 101. d. H. 536. 1. AG. 275.)

133. **salsae fruges**,—a sacrificial cake of coarse meal and salt was crumbled and sprinkled over the victim’s head. **vittae**,—white fillets or bands were bound round the heads both of the victims and of those sacrificing. As usual, Virgil refers to Roman, not to Greek, customs.

134. **fateor**,—because it was an act of sacrilege. **leto**,—dative. (RC. 82. b. i. H. 385. 2. AG. 229.) **vincula rupi**,—not to be taken literally, but as meaning merely, ‘I made my escape.’

136. **dum vela darent**,—‘till they should set sail’; the subj. conveys an idea of a purpose in view, here that of coming forth and making his way to some place of safety. (RC. 99. f. iii. H. 519. 2. AG. 328.) **si forte dedissent**,—‘if perchance they did set sail (or did so)’; **si forte**,—because it was uncertain whether they would do so without having made

the sacrifice appointed. **dedissent**,—subj., because part of Sinon's thought or purpose in lying concealed (RC. 99. k. H. 529. ii. AG. 342.); pluperf. tense, because his purpose could be carried out only after the Greeks had sailed. (RC. II. 205. a., 214. a. 3. H. 525. 2. AG. 286. R.)

137. **nec mihi . . . spes**,—‘nor have I . . . hope.’ (RC. 82. g. H. 387. AG. 231.)

138. **exoptatum**,—‘for whom I long.’

139. **quos . . . poenas**,—double accus. after *reposit*; translate *quos* ‘from whom.’ (RC. 83. f. i. H. 374. AG. 239. c.) **et**,—‘even.’

140. **miserorum morte**,—‘with their wretched death,’ more literally, ‘the death of those unhappy ones.’

141. **quod**,—‘wherefore,’ adverbial acc. **te**,—i.e. Priam. **conscia veri**,—‘who know the right,’ with a double reference to the truth of Sinon's story and the justice of his case.

142. **per . . . quae restet . . . fides**,—‘by whatever honor remains’; = *per eam fidem quae restet*. For the subj. see RC. 99. c. H. 503. 1. AG. 320. **qua**,—fem. of *quis*, indefinite, = ‘any.’ Sinon has been so badly treated that he doubts the good faith of all mankind.

143. **miserere**,—imperative sing. **laborum**,—RC. 81. f. iii. H. 406. i. AG. 221. a.

144. ‘**non digna ferentis**,’—‘suffering undeservedly.’

145–161. *Sinon's life is spared, and on his being asked the meaning of the wooden horse, he solemnly swears to reveal all out of gratitude.*

145. **lacrims**,—may be dative, or abl. of circumstance. **miserescimus ultro**,—‘give him our pity also.’

146. **primus**,—‘foremost.’ **manicas**,—those referred to in l. 57, put on him by his Trojan captors. **viro**,—dative; see on *lato* l. 134.

148. **amissos hinc . . . obliviscere**,—‘henceforth give up and forget.’

149. **mihi**que, etc.,—‘explain this truthfully that I ask.’

150. **quo**,—‘for what purpose,’ lit. ‘whither,’ ‘to what end.’ **quis auctor**,—‘at whose advice?’ Supply *est*.

151. **religio**,—‘vow,’ ‘sacred duty’; see l. 17.

154. **ignes**,—*i.e.* the sun, moon, and stars. **non violabile**,—‘inviolable,’ *i.e.* which may not be sworn falsely by with impunity. Sinon’s words are capable of a double meaning throughout, so that *verbally* he does not perjure himself

156. **deum**,=*deorum*. The fillets were sacred to the god in honor of whom the offering was made. **hostia**,—‘as a victim’; hence they were especially sacred to him.

157. **fas**,—understand *est*. **sacrata jura**,—‘the vows I have sworn to,’ ‘my solemn oaths’; Virgil has in mind probably the *sacramentum* or oath of allegiance of the Roman soldier. Sinon is to be no longer a Greek soldier, a friend or confidant of the Greeks, or a citizen of Greece.

158. **viros**,—‘them,’ emphatic; the *men* themselves are contrasted with their *plans*.

159. **qua**,—neut. plur. acc. of indefinite pron. *quis*. **nec ullis**,=*nullis*.

160. **maneas, serves**,—translate by imperative. (RC. 98. *a*. H. 483. AG. 266. *a*.) *promissis manere*,=to abide by promises. **servata**,—‘when saved.’

161. **si**,—‘as surely as’; lit. ‘if.’ **feram**,—fut. indic. (RC. 99. *h*. ii. AG. 307. *d*.) **magna**,—acc. plur.—translate freely, ‘greatly.’

162–194. *The horse, he states, is a substitute for the Palladium stolen from Troy, but is purposely made too huge to enter the city, lest the Trojans be benefited by its protection.*

162. **coepti belli**,—‘in the war at its beginning,’ lit. ‘begun’; an anticipation of the thought that this trust no longer lasted.

163. **auxiliis**,—‘in the aid’; local or instrumental abl. (RC. 85. *k*. iii.) **ex quo**,—supply *tempore*; ‘from the time when,’ ‘after.’ **impius**,—a constant epithet, but used with

special reference to this act of sacrilege, so *scelerum inventor*.

164. **sed enim**,—*sed* implies that this hope had come to an end; *enim* gives the reason why. Translate simply 'but.'

165. **fatale . . . Palladium**,—the Palladium was a small statue of Pallas which had fallen from heaven in the early days of Troy. So long as the Trojans kept it safe, their city was secure, hence *fatale*, 'fateful.'

166. **summae**,—increasing our appreciation of the daring of the two Greeks.

168. **virgineas**,—indicating what an insult and desecration their touch was. **ausi**,—supply *sunt*; so with *fractae* l. 170.

169. **ex illo**,—referring to *ex quo*, l. 163. **fluere**, etc.,—the figure seems to be that of an ebbing tide. For the historical infin. cf. on l. 98.

170. **mens**,—on the monosyllabic ending see Introduction § V. **aversa**,—supply *est*; so with *positum*, l. 172.

171. **ea signa**,—'signs of this,' lit. 'those signs.'

172. **arsere**,—English would insert 'when' before this clause.

173. **arrectis**,—'staring,' lit. 'attentive,' out of indignation. **salsus**,—merely a constant epithet of *sudor*.

174. **ipsa**,—'she (*i.e.* the goddess) herself,' as distinguished from the local indications of her anger just mentioned. **dictu**,—'to tell.' (RC. 105. b. H. 547. AG. 303.)

175. **ferens**,—'with,' lit. 'bearing.' **trementem**,—in her wrath.

176. **tentanda**,—supply *esse*.

178. **omnia nil repetant**,—'unless they seek fresh omens,' referring to the Roman custom of returning to Rome to repeat the auspices in case of ill-success. **numen reducant quod . . . avexere**,—two interpretations are given, (1) to bring back the deity (*i.e.* the Palladium) they had carried away (to Greece); (2) to bring back the divine favor which (when they first came) they bore with them (from Greece). The first

forces the meaning of *numen*, while it is unlikely if not impossible that the Palladium should have been already sent to Greece. In the second both the mood and the tense of *avexere* are hard to account for. It is possible that l. 179 is an interpolation. Notice that the indic. *avexere* cannot be a part of Calchas' prophecy.

180. **quod petiere**,—‘as to their making for.’ **Myceenas**,—see on l. 25.

181. **parant**,—the principal verb; ‘preparing gods to attend them,’ means ‘winning the favor of the gods again.’

183. **pro**,—‘in behalf of,’ *i.e.* ‘in place of’ the Palladium, and ‘in propitiation of’ the offended deity.

184. **triste**,—of its results. **quae piaret**,—translate by infin. (RC. 99. *a. i.* H. 497. I. AG. 317.)

185. **tamen**,—implies that although a substitute was to be built, it was not to be taken into the city where the Palladium had been. **immensam**,—has special emphasis.

186. **caelo**,—see on l. 36.

187. **portis**,—‘by (or at) the gates’; (RC. 85. *a. ii.*) **aut** couples two similar ideas; **neu**, l. 188, introduces a new thought.

188. **religione**,—‘faith,’ ‘worship’: Sinon means that the substitute for the Palladium, if received within the city and honored by the Trojans, would protect them as the Palladium itself had.

189. **violasset**,—see on *tulisset*, l. 94. Sinon is now quoting Calchas' prophecy; the idea of *saying* is involved in *jussit*, l. 186. **Minervae**,—see on l. 31.

190. **prius**,—‘first,’ *i.e.* before it can come upon you. **omen convertant**,—as though a god's inevitable wrath could be turned aside on one's enemies; (for subj. see RC. 97. *a.* H. 483. AG. 267.) **ipsum**,—*i.e.* Calchas.

191. **futurum**,—supply *esse*. See on l. 189.

193. **ultro**,—‘actually,’ ‘even’; *i.e.* Asia would not only be freed from a defensive war like the present, but would

itself invade Greece. **Pelopea moenia**,—*i.e.* of Argos, the chief city of the Peloponnesus.

194. **ea fata**,—referring to *magnum exitium... futurum* above. **manere**,—notice the change of tense; the verb carries in itself the reference to the future.

195–233. *Any hesitation remaining after Sinon's artful story, is removed when two sea-serpents appear, destroy Laocoon who had hurled a dart at the wooden horse, and then take refuge in Pallas' temple.*

195. **insidiis**,—abl. of cause.

196. **capti**,—supply *sumus*. **coactis**,—‘forced.’

197. **quos**,—‘we whom.’ **Larissaeus**,—a stock epithet, without any special force or appropriateness here.

199. **majus**,—‘a greater sight’ than that of Sinon. **miseris**,—‘to the ill-fated (Trojans).’

200. **magis**,—with *tremendum*. **improvida**,—‘blind, unforeseeing,’ *i.e.* expecting no such occurrence, or generally so, cf. l. 54. [Others think it refer to their blindness in believing Sinon.]

201. **ductus**,—‘chosen,’ lit. ‘drawn.’ **Neptuno**,—dative.

202. **sollemnes**,—‘wonted, accustomed.’ **ad**,—‘at.’

203. **per alta**,—‘over the deep’; they were first seen far out at sea.

205. **pelago**,—‘on the sea’; see on l. 33.

206. **quorum**,—‘their,’ lit. ‘whose’; in prose it would be the first word.

207. **pars cetera**,—‘the rest.’

208. **legit**,—‘skins, glides over.’ **sinuatque volumine**,—freely, ‘curving (wreathing) in coils.’

209. **fit**,—‘rises’; the nature of the sound is indicated by the repetition of *s*. **tenebant**,—‘they were gaining.’

210. **oculos suffecti**,—‘their eyes suffused with blood and fire,’ more freely, ‘with eyes blood-shot and blazing with fire.’ For the Greek accusative *oculos*, see on l. 57.

211. **ora**,—accusative.

212. **agmine**,—suggesting the movement of a long column.

215. **morsu depascitur**,—‘biting, feeds upon’; as though a participle. **miseros**,—a transferred epithet.

216. **post**,—an adverb. **auxilio**,—‘to their aid’; dative (RC. 82. c. H. 390. AG. 233.)

218. **bis**,—probably once each. **collo circum terga dati**,—‘encircling his neck with their bodies’; more literally, ‘twining their bodies about his neck.’ **collo**,—dative (RC. 82. e. iv. H. 384. 2. AG. 225. d.) **circum dati**,—=*circum-dati*, a middle use; (RC. 96. c.)

219. **capite**,—referring to both; the plural could not occur in this metre, while the sing. is justifiable where it applies equally to each. **altis**,—having much the force of an adverb with *superant*.

220. **simul**,—corresponding to *simul*, l. 222.

221. **perfusus vittas**,—see on l. 57 and compare l. 210. His priestly office is no protection.

223. **quales mugitus cum**,—‘such bellowings as when,’ understand *tollit*. [Another reading is **qualis mugitus**, sc. *est*.] **fugit**,—perfect.

224. **securim**,—accusative. (RC. 49. c. H. 62. iii. AG. 56. b.)

225. **lapsu**,—‘gliding’ as though a participle; compare l.

215. **summa**,—the shrine was on the citadel; compare l. 41.

227. **sub pedibus deae**,—evidently the Palladium was not the only statue of the goddess in her temple. This seems to have been very large, and may have been before, not in, the temple. **teguntur**,—‘find shelter.’

228. **tum vero**,—compare on l. 105. **novus**,—‘new,’ [or according to some, ‘strange’]. In l. 212 the Trojans’ fear is at the dreadful appearance of the serpents, now their fear is caused by the thought that the serpents are the instruments of the goddess who now shelters them. **cunctis**,—dative,

translate freely 'of all,' (RC. 82. *f.* i. H. 384. *l.* N. 2. AG. 235. *a.*).

229. **merentem**,—'deservedly, duly.'

230. **ferunt**,—'they say, men say,' subject indefinite.

231. **qui....laeserit**,—'in piercing,' 'in that he has pierced'; for subj. see RC. 99. *g.* iii. H. 517. AG. 320. *e.*
tergo,—dative, translate by 'at.'

232. **ducendum**,—understand *esse*.

233. **numina**,—'divine favor'; for plur. see on l. 9. For the broken line compare l. 66.

234-249. *Believing this portent to indicate the goddess' will, we draw the horse within the walls with blind rejoicings.*

234. **dividimus**,—the gates of ancient cities were narrow, and lower than the walls, so that the Trojans had to make a breach in the walls. **muros, moenia**,—the former 'the walls,' the latter more general 'the fortifications,' 'the fortified parts.'

235. **accingunt**,—usually transitive, here 'gird themselves, set to,' as if *se* were added.

236. **rotarum lapsus**,—an abstract expression for 'rolling wheels.' **collo intendunt**,—'stretch on (*i.e.* fasten to) its neck.' For the datives *pedibus* and *collo* see RC. II. 69. H. 386. 1. AG. 228.

239. **contingere**,—here 'to lay hold of.' For the infinitive see RC. 101. *a.* iii. AG. 273. *c.*

240. **illa**,—*i.e.* *machina*. **urbi**,—with *illabitur*; see on *pelago*, l. 36.

241. This outburst is natural and effective at such a crisis. **divum**,—see on *Danaum*, l. 14. **divum domus**,—'home of our gods'; to the ancients the gods of a city were local, rather than all-powerful, deities; Aeneas was now seeking a new home for the gods of his city, who were homeless like himself.

242. **Dardanidum**,—for *Dardanidarum*; see on l. 14.

243. **substitit**,—such a stoppage was ominous, according

to ancient superstition. **utero**,—‘from’ not ‘in.’ **dedere**,—see on l. 1.

244. **inmemores**,—here ‘heedless’ rather than ‘forgetful.’

245. **arce**,—see on l. 33.

246. **etiam**,—‘too,’ *i.e.* in addition to the warnings just mentioned. **fatis**,—either dat. ‘for,’ *i.e.* to give utterance to, or abl. ‘with,’ ‘in regard to.’ **Cassandra**,—gifted with prophetic power by the god Apollo, who loved her. As she proved faithless to her promises, he ordained that her prophecies should never be believed.

247. **credita**,—may be taken equally well with *Cassandra* or *ora*. The passive participle is used as if *credo* were transitive. **Teueris**,—‘by the T.’—dat. not abl. (RC. 82. d. ii. H. 388. d. AG. 232. b.)

248. **deum**,—see on l. 14. **quibus esset**,—the subjunctive may be explained in two ways, (a) as causal, explaining *miseri*, ‘in that this was our last day,’ (b) as concessive, opposed to *festā velamus fronde*, ‘although that was our last day.’ (RC. 99. g. iii; 99. i. iv. H. 517; 515. III. AG. 320. e.)

250-558.—Capture and destruction of the city.

250-267. *At night the Greek fleet returns; the Greeks in the horse are let out by Sinon, seize the gates, and admit their friends.*

250. **vertitur**,—Virgil’s idea is that the sky is a hollow sphere, revolving around the earth, and bringing darkness or light in its course. **ruit**,—see on l. 9.

252. **Myrmidonum**,—for the Greeks in general.

254. **ibat**,—‘was advancing, was on its way.’

255. **silentia**,—for the plural see on *somnos*, l. 9. The quiet of the night is given as much prominence as the moonlight. Both of these aided the Greeks on their way. [Others think that the moon had not yet risen, although it is moon-

light in l. 340, and that it was the darkness, not the light, that favored the Greeks.]

256. **regia puppis**,—*i.e.* Agamemnon's, the leader of the Greeks. **cum extulerat...laxat**,—both verbs go with *cum*, the principal verb being *ibat*. For the indicative with *cum* see RC. II. 170. *c.* H. 521. II. 1. AG. 325. *b.* The shifting of tenses is due to the pluperf. being used to express an instantaneous act, and to the hist. pres. being used for vividness' sake.

257. **defensus**,—*i.e.* from discovery by the Trojans. **iniquis**,—to the Trojans.

258. **utero**,—see on l. 33. **Danaos et claustra laxat**,—the verb has a different meaning as applied to the two nouns, the peculiarity known as Zeugma. The more regular meaning is that with *claustra*.

263. **primus**,—'foremost, first of all' is a better rendering than 'princely,' though neither is satisfactory.

266. **portis**,—'by the gates'; abl. of means. (RC. 85. *a.* ii.)

267. **conscia**,—meaning that they were aware of the plan and working in harmony with those within.

268-297. *The spirit of Hector appears in a vision to Aeneas, tells him that Troy is doomed, and bids him fly, taking with him the gods of Troy, to seek a new home.*

268. **prima**,—the first sleep is the deepest, hence the sweetest (*gratissima*). **mortalibus aegris**,—Virgil has always a deep sense of the mystery and sadness of human life, which is here brought into relation with the graciousness of the gods. The phrase also heightens our sympathy for the Trojans.

269. **dono**,—ablative.

270. **maestissimus**,—'in the deepest grief.' It is rarely, even in poetry, that Latin joins an attributive adjective to a proper name. (RC. II. 233. *c.*)

272. **ut quondam**,—belongs to all the details of this line and the next; hence to be rendered before *raptatis bigis*. The

words imply that his present appearance was exactly that presented by him when dragged at Achilles' chariot. For the events referred to in lines 272-278 see Introduction § I.

273. **trajectus lora**,—literally 'having the thongs put through,'—freely, 'his feet pierced with the thongs.' Virgil sometimes uses the passive like the Greek middle (a sort of reflexive), with the same accusative that the active might take; cf. l. 218, *circum terga dati*. **tumentes**,—indicating that he was still alive, as the limbs of a dead body would not swell from violence.

274. **illo**,—'that' or 'the,' with much the force of 'that other.'

275. **redit**,—historical pres.; the scene comes vividly before him. **indutus**,—'clad in,' literally 'having put on himself,' another middle use of the passive; see on l. 273. **Achilli**—irregular genitive; see on *Ulixi*, l. 7.

276. **puppibus**,—dat., see on l. 36. Vessels in ancient times, when not in active use, were hauled up on shore, with the prows towards the sea; the sterns would thus be the part first attacked from land.

277. **barbam, crines**,—with *gerens*.

278. **vulnera**,—those received when he had been overpowered by Achilles. Homer says of the Greeks who crowded round the dead body:—"Nor did any stand by but wounded him."

279. **ultro**,—'first,' i.e. without waiting to be addressed; practically in the same sense as in l. 193, where it is used of *offensive*, as opposed to *defensive*, war. **flens ipse**,—with reference to l. 271.

280. **expromere**,—implying that the words came with difficulty.

281. **lux**,—a common metaphor, here meaning 'defence' rather than 'glory.' **Teucrum**,—see on l. 14.

282. **tenuere**,—understand *te* as its object. Aeneas seems in his dream to have forgotten Hector's death, and to think of him as merely long absent.

283. **expectate**,—attracted by *Hector* from *pon.* to *voc.*
ut,—‘how,’ ‘with what feelings,’ not to be taken with *defessi*.

285. **serenos**,—of their usual appearance. For the plur.
 see on l. 9.

287. **ille nihil**,—understand *respondit*; see on l. 42.
moratur,—‘heeds,’ lit. ‘lingers over.’

289. **nate dea**,—‘goddess-born’; *dea*, abl., see RC. 85. l. i.
 H. 415. II. AG. 244. a. **his**,—indicating them.

290. **muros**,—more forcible than *urbem*. **alta**,—with
Troja; another reading is *alto*, with *culmine*.

291. **datum**,—understand *est*; as a legal term, used of giving
 security for a debt. **dextra**,—abl.

292. **possent, defensa fuissent**,—for subj. see RC. 99. h. ii.
 H. 507. III. AG. 308. The difference in tense is caused by
 the former verb implying *at any time*. For *fuissent* in place
 of *essent* see RC. 97. g. iii. **etiam**,—‘also,’ i.e. as well as
 yours.

293. **penates**,—the guardian spirits of Troy, conceived as
 guardians of the national hearth; hence associated with Vesta,
 whose ‘undying fire’ ensured the safety of the city.

295 **magna**,—incorporated in the relative clause. (RC. 93.
 viii.)

297. **effert**,—it would seem that Hector actually gives these
 sacred things to Aeneas, and does not merely appear in the
 dream to do so. The appearance was more than a dream or
 vision.

298-317. *Aeneas awakes, and finding the city in flames,
 rushes forth to gather his comrades.*

298. **diverso luctu**,—either ‘various sounds of grief,’ or
 ‘sounds of grief from various parts of the city.’

302. **excutior**,—‘I rouse myself’; pass. used as middle or
 reflexive.

303. **ascensu supero**,—‘climb to,’ lit. ‘gain by climbing.’

301. **veluti cum**,—the comparison instituted is between

Aeneas and the shepherd, but a further comparison is implied between the din of battle and the sounds of destruction heard by the shepherd.

305. **flumine**,—‘with its stream’; the genitive might have been expected.

306. **laeta**,—‘glad,’ *i.e.* ‘luxuriant.’ **boum labores**,—a phrase taken from Homer and meaning ‘the ploughed fields.’

307. **inseius**,—‘bewildered, dazed,’ *i.e.* not comprehending it all. **alto vertice**,—to harmonize with Aeneas’ position.

309. **manifesta fides**,—‘the truth (or proof) is clear,’ *i.e.* of what was told him in the dream. [Another interpretation supplies *Danaum* with *fides*.]

310. **dedit ruinam**,—‘fell crashing,’ lit. ‘gave a crash.’ Notice how the position of *ampla* heightens the effect of *dedit ruinam*. Deiphobus had married Helen after Paris’ death, and his house was the first attacked. According to Virgil’s story (VI. 494–530), he was betrayed by Helen herself to Menelaus and was shamefully mangled.

312. **Ucalegon**,—put for his house. **Sigea freta**,—the Hellespont, so called from Sigeum, a promontory at the entrance of the strait. **lata**,—expressive of the vastness of the conflagration.

313. **virum**,—see on l. 14.

314. **nec sat rationis**,—‘nor is there much (lit. sufficient) purpose (or sense).’ His action is due to passion not to reflection; cf. *amens*, *ardent animi*, *furor iraque mentem prae-cipitant*, all expressing the same idea.

315. **bello**,—‘for war,’ (RC. 82. c. H. 384. II. 1. 3.); in prose *ad bellum*.

316. **animi**,—poetic plural, see on l. 9. **mentem prae-cipitant**,—‘drive my reason headlong.’

317. **succurrit**,—‘it occurs to me, the thought comes to me’; its subject is the clause *pulchrum mori in armis*, ‘that it is a noble thing to die, etc.’ Compare Horace’ line, *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*.

318-369. *Aeneas, learning from Panthus that all is lost, gathers a band of Trojans with whom to make a last desperate resistance. As they advance, they find everywhere grief, terror and death.*

318. *ecce autem*,—‘but lo.’ **Panthus**,—a Greek name, hence the ending *ūs* and the vocative in *ū*, l. 322.

319. **arcis**, etc.,—‘the priest of P. in the citadel,’ where several gods had their shrines. By a figure of speech (*hendiadys*) one idea is presented by means of two ideas connected by *and*.

320. **sacra**,—either ‘sacred vessels’ or perhaps the same as *deos*, which is to be understood of Phoebus alone.

321. **ipse**,—to be taken closely with *manu*; an indication of the extremity of his peril. **trahit**,—another case of *Zeugma* (see on l. 259). Taken literally with *nepotem*, it is very expressive of his rapid flight; with the other objects it can mean only ‘bears.’ **cursu**,—‘rapidly, hurriedly.’ **limina**,—of the house which Aeneas was just leaving.

322. **quo...loco**,—‘how stands the welfare of the state’; lit. ‘in what position (is) the chief interest.’ **prendimus**,—‘are we seizing,’ a remonstrance more lively than ‘are we to seize,’ though both imply that Panthus’ flight shows that the only citadel the Trojans have is being abandoned; if this is given up, no stand can be made elsewhere against the enemy. [Another less likely explanation for the line is to take it as an enquiry where the Trojans are rallying, ‘where is the chief contest? what stronghold are we seizing?’]

323. **talia reddit**,—‘answered thus’; for *indic.* see on l. 256.

324. **summa**,—‘the crowning,’ *i.e.* ‘the last.’ **ineluctabile tempus**,—‘the inevitable hour.’

325. **fulmus**,—the verb is emphatic, ‘have been,’ *i.e.* ‘have had our day,’ ‘are no more.’ **Troes**,—is subject, not predicate.

326. **ferus**,—emphatic, giving the reason for the action. **omnia**,—‘all power.’ **Argos**,—‘to Argos,’ the city of

Agamemnon, typical of Greece. For the acc. see RC. 83. *g.* H. 380. II. AG. 258.

327. **incensa**,—‘burning’: its position would warrant our making it a separate clause in translating.

328. **mediis in moenibus**,—meaning the citadel.

329. **miscet**,—‘spreads, scatters.’

330. **portis**,—‘at the gates.’

331. **millia quot**,—for *tot millia quot*: the exaggeration is natural in Panthus’ excitement. **magnis**,—heightens the effect of *quot millia*.

332. **angusta viarum**,—‘the narrow streets,’ lit. ‘the narrows of the streets.’

333. **ferri acies**,—‘the keen edge of the sword,’ ‘the sharp steel.’

334. **neei**,—‘for slaughter,’ actively not passively. **primi**,—‘the foremost,’ who might be expected to offer most resistance. Evidently the guards of l. 266 who were slain were those actually on duty, others coming up to the rescue when the alarm was given.

335. **caeco Marte**,—‘in the blind fight,’ i.e. ‘fighting blindly’; because of the surprise and the absence of any prospect of success.

336. **talibus dictis**,—‘at these words.’ **numine**,—as revealed in Panthus’ words. The news of the loss of the citadel has changed his purpose.

340. **per lunam**,—‘in the moonlight.’

341. **agglomerant**,—understand *se* from l. 339.

342. **illis diebus**,—‘during those last days.’ (RC. 85. *b.* iii.) **forte**,—‘by chance, as it happened.’

343. **insano**,—of its disastrous effect.

344. **gener**,—anticipating the relationship that was promised him.

345. **qui non audierit**,—‘in that he did not heed.’ For the subj. compare on l. 248.

347. **audere in proelia**,—‘be bold for battle.’

348. **super**,—adv., 'further,' 'yet'; they had courage already but Aeneas still further incites them. **his**,—'with these words, thus'; understand *dictis*.

349. **si vobis**, etc.,—'if your desire is fixed to follow one who dares the utmost.' With *vobis* (dat. of possessor) understand *est*.

350. **sequi**,—for infin. see RC. 101. *a.* iii. H. 533. N. 3. **sit**,—RC. 99. *d.* H. 529. I. AG. 334. **rebus**,—'of affairs'; for dat. see RC. 82. *g.* H. 387. AG. 231.

351. **excessere**,—alluding to the belief that the gods abandoned a city on the point of capture. See on l. 241.

352. **quibus**,—'by means of whom.' **steterat**,—notice the tense.

353. **incensae**,—gains emphasis from being the first word of the line, before a pause; see on l. 327. **moriamur**, **ruamus**,—*moriamur* is put first (although second in order of time), because it gives the general idea, which is made more definite by *in . . . ruamus*.

354. **una**,—'only,' 'one only'; understand *est*.

355. **animis**,—they were filled with courage already, see l. 347; Aeneas' words rouse them to fury. **lupi ceu**,—for the monosyllabic ending see Introduction, § V.

357. **caecos**,—'blindly'; cf. l. 335.

358. **siccis**,—*i.e.* thirsting for blood.

359. **mediaeque**, etc.,—'hold our course through the midst of the city,' seemingly to the citadel. For the gen. see RC. 81. *e.* H. 396. V. AG. 215.

360. **cava**,—'encircling, enfolding.' The darkness, that, in spite of the moonlight, prevails through the city, increases the horror of the struggle and seems to intensify the sadness of the Trojans' position.

361. **fando**,—'in words'; cf. lines 3 and 7.

362. **explicit, possit**,—for subj. see on *temperet* l. 8.

364. **plurima**,—'thick,' lit. 'abundant.' **Inertia**,—'lifeless'; though many prefer to take it as meaning 'helpless,' with reference to the women and children.

365. **religiosa**,—emphasizing the fact that nowhere was refuge found from the slaughter.

366. **dant**,—‘pay.’ To the Romans a punishment inflicted or suffered is a penalty exacted or paid, lit. given.

367. **quondam**,—‘at times.’ **victis**,—for dat. see RC. 82. *f.* H. 384. 4. N. 2. AG. 235. *a.*

369. **ubique**,—understand *est*. **plurima**,—with sing., like our ‘many *a.*’

370–402. *Meeting a body of Greeks, Aeneas’ followers cut them down, and dressing themselves in the Grecian armor, advance spreading destruction among their enemies.*

371. **credens inscius**,—‘believing us, in his ignorance,’ ‘ignorantly deeming us.’ *Inscius* emphatic, see on l. 353.

372. **ultro**,—exactly as in l. 279.

373. **nam**,—‘for,’ ‘why,’ remonstrating. **sera**,—‘sluggish, lingering,’ the effect ascribed to the cause.

374. **rapiunt feruntque**,—an echo of the common phrase *ferre et agere*, denoting a complete spoliation.

375. **celsis**,—a stock epithet without special force here.

376. **dabantur**,—note the tense, indicating a suspicious hesitation where an immediate answer was expected.

377. **sensit delapsus**,—‘perceived that he had fallen.’ If this be the literal translation, then *delapsus* is for *se delapsus esse*; the omission of *se* and *esse* is common, but the attraction of case rather rare and perhaps due to Greek influence. [Some take *sensit* absolutely, and *delapsus* as a participle used quite regularly, lit. ‘having fallen, he was aware (of it).’]

378. **retro**,—unnecessary to the sense but adding emphasis. **cum voce**,—equivalent to ‘and his voice as well.’

379. **aspris**,—contracted for *asperis*. **qui**,—‘one who.’

380. **humi**,—better taken with *pressit* than with *nitens*. **nitens**,—from *nitor* not *niteo*; ‘as he struggles on,’ i.e. because of the brambles. **pressit, refugit**,—the perf. tense in the former is due to its being prior to *refugit*, in the latter it

is similar to the usage in l. 12 (see note) and pictures the man just as the convulsive act of recoiling is finished and he is full of agitation (*trepidus*).

381. *iras*,—‘its angry head’; abstract for concrete. For plural here and in *colla* see on l. 9. *colla*,—not the object of *tumentem*, which is intrans. ; see on *manus* l. 57.

383. *et*,—in prose would come before *densis*. *circumfundimur armis*,—‘encircle with arms’; the passive used reflexively ; cf. l. 302. [Some take *armis* as dat. ‘we rush from all sides on, etc.’]

385. *labori*,—‘effort’; for dat. see RC. 82. *e. i.* H. 385. AG. 227.

386. *hic*,—adverb.

387. *qua*,—adverb. *fortuna*,—‘success,’ referring to l. 385.

388. *dextra*,—agreeing by attraction with the subject (*fortuna*), not the reflexive. *sequamur*,—RC. 98. *a.* H. 484. II. AG. 266 ; so *mutemus* l. 389, and *aptemus* l. 390.

389. *insignia*,—especially the armor of the Greeks which was different from that of the Trojans, such as helmets and shields.

390. *dolus* and *virtus*,—understand *sit*; ‘whether it be craft or valor’; RC. II. 44. H. 529. 2. 3. 2. AG. 234 ; 211. *d.* in,—‘in the case of.’ *requirat*,—RC. 98. *b.* H. 485. AG. 268.

391. *ipsi*,—implying also against their will. *deinde*,—with reference to the time of *sic fatus*.

392. *elipei insigne decorum*,—‘the beautifully blazoned shield’; lit. ‘the beautiful device of the shield’; *insigne* refers to the device (usually of some animal) embossed on the shield.

394. *ipse*,—seems here to have the force of ‘too.’

396. *Danaï*,—dative (RC. 82. *a. i.* H. 385. 4. 3. AG. 229. *c.*) *haud numine nostro*,—‘under auspices (lit. divine favor) not our own.’ The Trojans had been abandoned by their own gods (l. 351), and now by putting on Greek armor

they seemed to be enjoying the favor of alien gods, but only for a time (l. 402).

398. **Orco**,—‘to Pluto,’ i.e. ‘to death’; for dat. see on l. 36.

399. **cursu**,—‘in haste.’

401. **scandunt**,—for plural verb with sing. subj. (*pars*) compare l. 32. (RC. 79. a. i. H. 461. 1. AG. 205. c.) **nota**,—suggesting that it is from unknown evils and the uncertainty of the night they are fleeing.

402. This line may be taken equally well as the last line of one section, or the first line of the other. ‘Alas, that none may trust at all to the gods against their will.’ See on l. 396. **nihil**,—adverbial. **fidere**,—RC. 101. b. vii. H. 539. III. AG. 274. **Divis**,—dative.

403–437. *At last, while attempting to rescue Cassandra, Aeneas’ band is overwhelmed by the Greeks; Aeneas himself escapes and goes to Priam’s house.*

403. **Priameia**,—‘daughter of Priam.’

404. **templo adytisque**,—the latter is the inner sanctuary. Aeneas evidently had now reached the citadel.

405. **tendens**,—‘straining’; common in the sense of stretching out the hands, and here put in place of *tollens* because looking forward to *palmas*, l. 406. **ardentia**,—in indignant protest.

406. **arcebant**,—so that she could not raise them; hence ‘confined, restrained,’ rather than ‘bound.’

407. **non tulit**,—‘could not bear.’ Coroebus was betrothed to her, see lines 342–344.

408. **periturus**,—‘to die.’ For the attraction in case compare on l. 388. (RC. 102. b. i. H. 549. 3. AG. 293. b.)

409. **densis armis**,—abl., compare l. 383. [According to some, dat., as in l. 383.]

410. **hic primum**,—implying that this was the beginning of their reverses; notice *tum* l. 413 and *etiam* l. 420, answering to *primum*. **delubri**,—the same as the *templo* of l. 404.

411. **miserrima**,—because caused by their own countrymen.

412. **facie**,—‘because of, etc.’ (RC. 85. *m.* H. 416. AG. 245.) **errore jubarum**,—‘the mistake caused by, etc.’

413. **gemitu . . . ira**,—‘with a cry of rage at the loss of the maiden’; another case of hendiadys. For the partic. suggesting an abstract idea see RC. II. 235. H. 549. N. 2. AG. 292. *a.*

414. **acerrimus**,—‘fiercest (of all)’; it was he who was carrying off Cassandra to make her his prize.

416. **adversus**,—in the predicate with *confligunt*. **quondam**,—as in l. 367. **rupto**,—‘when . . . bursts forth,’ the middle use.

418. **equis**,—the winds are often spoken of fancifully as borne by horses or in chariots.

420. **si quos**,—‘all whom,’ ‘whomsoever,’ lit. ‘if any.’

421. **insidiis**,—here does not mean ‘ambush.’ **tota urbe**,—RC. 85. *k. ii.* H. 425. II. 2. AG. 258. *f.*

422. **primi**,—the Greeks with Ajax and the Atridae seemingly took Aeneas’ followers for another band of plundering Greeks, disputing with them for the spoils; so that *ereptae* (l. 413) means not so much ‘rescued’ as ‘taken from them.’

423. **ora . . . signant**,—‘mark the different accent on our lips’; lit. ‘the lips differing in accent.’ A different dialect rather than a different language seems to be meant.

425. **divae**,—that is, Pallas or Minerva; compare l. 404.

426. **unus**,—with the superlative, *unus* is intensive, like our ‘very’ or ‘by far.’

428. **dis aliter visum**,—understand *est*: ‘the gods willed otherwise’ than one would expect from his uprightness. Compare ‘Heaven’s ways are not as our ways.’ This is another instance of that quality of Virgil spoken of on l. 268.

429. **sociis**,—the *nostrorum* of l. 411. **plurima**,—‘great.’

430. **labentem**,—‘in thy fall.’ **infula**,—Compare, for the thought, l. 221.

431. **extrema flamma**,—‘death flames’; the burning city

is to his friends a funeral pile. The appeal is far more impressive than one to the Trojans around him would have been.

433. **vitavisse**,—the subject, *me*, left to be gathered from the context, as often in poetry. **vices**,—‘encounter’ (i.e. changing blows), or ‘chances of war,’ are both possible renderings. [*Danaum* is by some taken with *manu*, not with *tela* and *vices*; in this case the comma is placed after *vitavisse* not after *Danaum*, and the position of *et* is as in l. 383.]

434. **ut caderem**,—better taken with *si fata fuissent* than with *meruisse*. **divellimur**,—‘we tear ourselves,’ middle or reflexive use.

436. **gravior**,—‘burdened’—the comparative having really an intensive force. (RC. 88. b. H. 444. 1. AG. 93. a.) **et**,—‘also.’ **tardus**,—‘stiff.’ **Ulixi**,—subjective genitive, ‘dealt by.’

437. **vocati**,—better taken as participle agreeing with the subject of *divellimur* than as an indicative with *sumus* supplied. **clamore**,—‘by the shouting’ not ‘with shouts.’

438–452. *At Priam's house Aeneas finds a fierce struggle going on, the Greeks trying to scale the battlements and to force the doors, the Trojans resisting.*

438. **vero**,—indicating that something important is to be told, that some crisis has been reached; cf. ll. 105 and 309. **pugnam**,—depending on *cernimus*, l. 441. **nusquam**,—that is, the struggle here is so intense that it seems impossible there should be any left to fight elsewhere.

439. **forent**,—=*essent* (RC. 70. H. 204. 2. AG. 119.)

440. **sic**,—looking back to *ceu...urbe*. **Martem indomitum**,—repeating the idea of *ingentem pugnam*, after the parenthesis.

441. **acta testudine**,—‘under cover of a line of shields,’ lit. ‘the *testudo* being formed.’ The *testudo* was formed by the shields being held above the soldiers’ heads so as to overlap and form a continuous cover which received its name from its

resemblance to a tortoise shell. The assault is twofold: an attempt to scale the walls, 442-449, 458-468; and an attempt to force the gates, 449-450, 469-485. Both are referred to in the words *ad tecta ruentes* and *obsessum limen*.

442. *sub*,—‘hard by, close to’: the daring Greeks do not seek out weak parts to attack, but assail the wall where it is strongest.

443. *ad tela*,—‘against, to ward off the weapons.’

444. *protecti*,—‘to protect themselves’; lit. ‘thus protected,’ proleptic.

445. *contra*,—an adverb. *tecta domorum culmina*,—‘the covered roof of the house,’ ‘the covering of the house roof’: *tecta* and *culmina* repeat the same idea (as is often the case in Virgil). For the plural see on l. 9.

446. *quando*,—‘since.’ *ultima*,—‘the end, the last extremity.’

447. *extrema in morte*,—‘on the point of death.’ *telis*,—‘as weapons,’ predicative.

448. *veterum*, etc.,—emphasizing the sadness of the position, where all that is glorious or dear to the Trojans is lost.

449. *imas*,—‘beneath,’ i.e. at the foot of the walls, on top of which are the defenders just mentioned.

450. *obsedere*,—‘block, beset,’ to prevent their being forced in. In l. 441 the same word is used of the besiegers.

451. *instaurati*,—supply *sunt*. *succurrere*,—depending on *instaurati animi*. (RC. 101. a. iii.) *tectis*,—dative. (RC. II. 56. II. 386. AG. 228.)

452. *vim*,—‘force.’

453-468. *Entering by a secret postern, Aeneas mounts to the roof. A tower is overturned upon the Greeks below, but without checking their attack.*

453. *Ilmen erat*, etc.,—‘there was an entrance by (lit. and) a secret door; a wonted passage connecting, one with another, the parts of Priam’s palace, and a postern gate overlooked

(by the enemy).' The fourfold terms describe one and the same entrance. *Pervius usus*, lit. 'the custom of a thoroughfare,' a Virgilian way of saying 'an accustomed thoroughfare.'

455. *infelix*,—she was the widow of Hector (l. 270). *dum regna manebant*,—as in l. 22.

456. *saepius*,—'often and often, time and again,' stronger than *saepe*. *incomitata*,—it would not have been proper for her to go forth without her attendants, had not this secret passage made Priam's and Hector's palaces practically one.

457. *soceros*,—Hector's parents, Priam and Hecuba. *Astyanacta*,—the Greek accus. sing. of *Astyanax* (RC. 49. d.) *trahebat*,—he was too small to take equal steps with her.

460. *turrim*,—depending on *aggressi*, l. 463. The tower was level with the front of the wall, not back from it. *summis tectis*,—'from the top of the roof,' or perhaps 'with its lofty roof.'

461. *eductam*,—'rising.'

462. *solitae*,—supply *sunt*; it agrees with the second of its three subjects, *Troja*, *naves*, *castra*.

463. *ferro*,—here meaning 'bars, levers.' *qua*, etc.,—'where the high floor showed feeble joinings,' referring probably to the place where the tower was built into the roof of the palace.

464. *convellimus*,—present tense of a labored action, taking time. *altis*,—'high,' [or according to some 'deep,' as intensifying the effort.]

465. *impulimus*,—perfect tense of a single sudden act. *ruinam trahit*,—'comes crashing down'; cf. *ruinam dedit*, l. 310.

469–505. *Pyrrhus at last cuts his way through the doors into the palace where all is confusion, and where the Greeks rushing in have at their mercy Priam and his household.*

469. *vestibulum*,—the space before the door. *Pyrrhus*,—Achilles' son, who, on his father's death was brought to Troy

from Scyros, where he had been living with his mother's father. From his coming late to the war he was called Neoptolemus (*new-war*), and to this Virgil may be alluding in l. 473.

470. **exsultat**,—probably referring to both his actions and his state of mind. **telis et luce aëna**,—hendiadys (see on l. 319.) for 'weapons of flashing bronze.'

471. **in lucem**,—to be connected grammatically with *convolvit*, l. 474, but so far from this word that it practically is independent, 'coming to the light.' **pastus**,—'that has fed upon,' middle use. The idea is that the poison of the serpent is derived from noxious plants it eats, and that in spring it is most venomous.

472. **frigida**,—with *bruma* not *terra*. **tumidum**,—'swollen,' either of its size or perhaps with reference to the torpor of its late condition.

475. **arduus ad solem**,—'uprising to the sun.' This is not the same as *in lucem* l. 471, which referred to its coming out from beneath the earth, while this suggests its greeting the warmth of the sun after the cold of winter. **ore**,—'in his mouth.' (RC. 85. k. i.)

479. **dura**,—with *limina* emphasizing the resistance to be overcome.

480. **limina**,—here the doors themselves. **perrumpit, vellit**,—present of an action in progress, *i.e.* an attempted action; **cavavit**, l. 481, the perf. of the finished act, the act succeeded in. **cardine**,—instead of having hinges, the ancient door swung on a post inserted in sockets in the lintel and threshold.

481. **aeratos**,—notice the emphatic position (see on l. 353); so **robora**, l. 482. **firma**,—with *robora*.

482. **dedit fenestram**,—'made an opening,' cf. *dedit ruinam*, l. 310. **lato ore**,—RC. 85. c. H. 419. II. AG. 251.

483. **atria longa**,—the usual plan of the ancient Greek or Roman house was a succession of large courts or halls with smaller rooms lying on each side.

484. **veterum penetralia**,—the pathos heightened by the suggestion that this privacy, now ruthlessly violated, had been respected by a loyal people for so many generations.

485. **armatos**,—the guards of the palace.

487. **miscetur**,—‘is all in confusion with.’ **cavae aedes**,—the inner chambers where the women of the household lived.

488. **anrea**,—if this is not a constant epithet, its force must lie in the contrast between the distracted house of Priam and the bright stars where dwelt the ever-blessed gods.

490. **oscula figunt**,—by way of farewell.

491. **vi patria**,—‘with his father’s might.’ Achilles was the greatest warrior of the Greeks. **claustra**,—the bars that still remained after an opening had been cut in the door.

492. **ariete crebro**,—‘with incessant blows of the ram.’

494. **fit via vi**,—‘force makes a way.’ **aditus**,—the cognate object of *rumpunt*.

496. **non sic**,—‘not so (fiercely),’ implying that the simile is not quite adequate.

497. **exiit, evieit**,—the perfect tense denotes the moment when the river has just burst forth and is at the height of its power.

498. **cumulo**,—‘in a towering mass.’

501. **nurus**,—must here include the fifty daughters of Priam. **per**,—‘among.’

502. **foedantem**,—of Priam alone. Altars were specially polluted by the blood of priests or of the innocent. That here they were the altars of Priam’s own hearth makes his death more pitiful.

503. **illi**,—Homer tells of the fifty chambers in Priam’s house for his sons and their wives, and fifty for his daughters and their husbands. **spes tanta**,—‘that large hope.’

504. **barbarico**,—to the Greeks (whom the Roman writers imitated) all not Greek were barbarians. [Some, looking to *spoliis*, take it to refer to barbarian tribes whom the Trojans had conquered.]

506-558. *Priam takes up arms but is induced by Hecuba to take refuge with her at the altar. Pyrrhus rushes in pursuing Priam's son Polites, who dies at his father's feet. Priam himself is dragged by Pyrrhus from the altar and slain.*

506. **quae fata**,—it is implied in lines 501-2 that he was slain; here the story is told in detail. **requiras**,—‘you may ask.’ (RC. 98. c. H. 485. AG. 311. a.)

507. **uti**,—‘when’; so *ut*, l. 520.

508. **medium**,—agreeing with *hostem*, not with *penetralibus* as might have been expected.

509. **senior**,—‘the old man.’ Notice how the effect is increased by the juxtaposition of *senior desueta trementibus*.

510. **umeris**,—dative. (RC. II. 74. H. 384. II. 2. AG. 225. d.)

511. **cingitur**,—‘girds on,’ the middle use (see on l. 273). **fertur**,—of an action only begun, ‘advances, makes towards.’ **moriturus**,—see on l. 408.

512. **nudo**,—‘bare.’ Virgil is thinking of the Roman house, in the *atrium* or chief court of which was a large opening in the roof to allow smoke from the braziers to pass out. Underneath this opening was a space hollowed out to receive the rain, and often surrounded with plants.

515. **nequiquam**,—the altar was destined to prove no protection. **altaria circum**,—connected with *condensae*, l. 517. For the position of the preposition see RC. 110. *f*. H. 569. II. 1. AG. 263. N.

516. **praecepites**,—‘driven headlong,’ agreeing with *columbae*.

517. **sedebant**,—it was usual for suppliants to sit close to an altar.

518. **ipsum**,—even the weak and aged king, who would naturally have been the last to take arms for defence. **sumptis**,—‘wearing.’

519. **quae . . . dira**,—‘what dreadful purpose.’

520. **cingi**,—‘to gird yourself,’ the passive used reflexively, but not, as in l. 511, with the accus. For the infin. see RC. 101. *a.* iii.

521. **defensoribus istis**,—‘defenders such as these arms of thine,’ rather than ‘defenders such as thee.’ Not Priam’s weakness but the uselessness of all resistance is meant, as l. 522 shows. For the abl. see RC. 85. *h.* i. H. 414. I. AG. 213.

522. **non**,—understand some words like *defendere posset*, or *egeret*. **meus**,—showing the mother’s affection. **afforet**,—see on l. 440. (RC. 99. *h.* ii. i. H. 510. AG. 308.)

523. **concede**,—‘retire.’

524. **moriere**,—future, = *morieris*. **simul**,—‘with us.’ **recepit**,—‘drew.’

525. **sacra longaevum**,—a sight that might win respectful usage from even an enemy.

526. **Pyrghi**,—‘at Pyrrhus’ hand.’ (RC. 81. *c.* H. 336. II. AG. 214.)

528. **vacua**,—for all were gathered in the main hall at the altar.

529. **saucius**,—note the emphatic position (see on l. 353). **infesto vulnere**,—‘with wound levelled at him,’ *i.e.* about to strike him.

530. **jam jamque tenet**,—‘is just catching him,’ of what is all but done. *Jam* repeated for emphasis’ sake.

531. **evasit**,—from the long corridors to the central hall.

533. **media in morte**,—‘in the very grip (lit. midst) of death.’

534. **voci iraeque**,—‘a wrathful cry’; hendiadys (see on l. 319).

535. **at**,—‘now,’ common in indignant exclamations.

536. **di**,—from *deus*; (RC. 9. H. 51. 6. AG. 40. *f.*) **qua**,—fem. of *qui* (or *quis*) indefinite. (RC. 26. H. 190. 1. AG. 105. *d.*) **pietas**,—usually the regard due to the gods from men, here the regard that in return the gods should have towards men, *i.e.* justice or mercy. **quae curet**,—translate by infin. (RC. 99. *c.* H. 503. AG. 320. *a.*)

537. **persolvant, reddant**,—for subj. see RC. 98. *a.* H. 483. AG. 267. The line is of course ironical.

538. **cernere**,—for the poetical construction of infin. for *ut* and subj. see RC. 101. *a.* iii. AG. 273. *c.*

539. **foedasti**,—to touch or even to see a dead body was a pollution; how much more in the case of one's own son.

540. **satum**,—supply *esse*, from *sero*. **quo**,—(RC. 95. *l. i.* H. 415. II. AG. 244. *a.*) **mentiris**,—Pyrrhus' answer (l. 549.) shows Priam's meaning to be that Pyrrhus is an unworthy son of such a father.

541. **in hoste**,—as in l. 390. Here *in hostem* 'towards an enemy' might have been expected. After Hector was slain and dragged to the Grecian camp by Achilles (l. 272), Priam went secretly to Achilles' tent to ransom the body of his son. **fidem**,—'trust.'

544. **fatus**,—see on l. 2. **senior**,—as in l. 509. **sine ictu**,—'without force.'

545. **rauco**,—seemingly an idle epithet, though in an emphatic position; perhaps it is implied that all the spear could do was to make the shield ring, it could do no damage.

546. **ex**,—the usual reading is *et*, in which case *repulsum* of l. 545 will be an indicative with *est* understood. **nequiquam**,—not piercing the brass, but only the leather covering. **umbone**,—is the projecting point in the centre of the shield.

547. **Pyrrhus**,—supply *respondit*; see on l. 42. **referes**, **ibis**,—the future with imperative force, as often in English.

548. **tristia**,—like *degenerem* of l. 549 from Priam's point of view.

549. **narrare**,—'to tell of,' w. acc.

550. **morere**,—imperative of *morior*. **ipsa**,—'very'; a further sign of Pyrrhus' ruthlessness.

553. **extulit**,—could mean either 'drew' or 'raised,' perhaps including both. **lateri**,—see on l. 36.

554. **haec**,—supply *erat*. By many *fatorum* is connected with *Priami*, not with *sorte*. The difference is slight.

555. **tulit**,—‘bore him off.’

556. **populis**,—usually taken as abl. with *superbum* (RC. 85. m. H. 416. AG. 245.); by some as dat. (over, lit. for) with the whole phrase (RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. AG. 235).

557. **jacet**,—the present more pathetic, as though it were still there. Virgil refers to a legend that Priam’s body was exposed on the shore near Sigaeum.

558. **sine nomine**,—unrecognizable from the absence of the head, and of any external mark of honor.

559–804. Aeneas’ escape from the city.

559–566. *Aeneas now in horror bethinks himself of his own household, and looking round for followers, finds that all are gone.*

559. **tum primum**,—until now he had been full of desperate courage.

560. **imago**,—not a vision but the thought, only very vividly presented to him.

561. **aequaevum**,—giving one reason why Priam’s death suggested the thought of Anchises. The usual word is *aequalis*.

563. **casus**,—‘danger,’ lit. ‘condition.’

564. **copia**,—‘force,’ for the more usual *copiae*. **sit**,—for subjunctive see on l. 350.

565. **corpora saltu dedere**,—‘have leaped headlong.’ Compare *morsu*, l. 215, and *lapsu*, l. 225.

566. **dedere**,—‘have sunk into’; supply *corpora* with which *aegra* agrees. **aegra**,—‘in their wretchedness,’ ‘sick at heart.’ Its position seems to indicate that it applies to those alone who had fallen back into the burning house; those who leaped to the ground had more energy and were not so utterly unnerved.

567-587. *At this moment he espies Helen, the cause of Troy's overthrow, trying to hide herself, and is minded to slay her.*

[Lines 567-588 are not found in most manuscripts, but few editors doubt their genuineness.]

567. **jamque adeo**,—‘and so now.’ **super eram**,—from *supersum*; this separation of a word is called *tnesis*.

569. **Tyndarida**,—for the form see on l. 457. Helen is meant.

570. **erranti**,—Aeneas is still on the palace roof, and is now looking about for a way to descend. He does not finally leave the citadel till l. 632. **per**,—‘over.’

571. **sibi**,—with *praemetuens*. **infestas Teucros**,—‘the enmity of the Trojans.’ **eversa ob Pergama**,—‘because of the overthrow of Pergamus.’ Compare on l. 413.

572. **Danaum**,—subjective genitive; cf. l. 526. (RC. 81. c. II. 396. II. AG. 214.) **conjugis**,—Menelaus.

574. **aris**,—‘at the altars.’ (RC. 85. k. i. II. 425. 2. n. 3. AG. 258. f.) **invisa**,—possibly ‘unseen,’ repeating the idea of l. 568. But as that idea was so strongly brought out there, a repetition seems unlikely. The other meaning, ‘hated,’ ‘a hateful thing,’ is the regular use of the word in Virgil, and is in harmony with the thought of ll. 571-573.

576. **uleisci**,—depending on the idea of ‘desire,’ implied in *ira subit*. (RC. 101. a. iii. II. 533. II. n. 3.) **sceleratas**,—a transferred epithet; ‘the penalty of guilt,’ ‘vengeance on the accursed one.’ [Some translate ‘an impious punishment,’ referring to the guilt of slaying a suppliant at the altar.]

577. **scilicet**,—in bitter protest. **patrias Mycenae**,—either *Mycenae* is used of Greece in general, as in l. 25 (a view rather unlikely here because of the reference to Sparta also), or else Virgil confuses the homes of the two sons of Atreus. Menelaus was king of Sparta (having succeeded Tyndareus, Helen’s father), Agamemnon of Mycenae.

578. **regina**,—while the other Trojan women would go as captives.

579. **patres**,—‘parents’; compare *soceros*, l. 457. We must not assume that Virgil departed from the usual account, and meant that both parents were still living, or that she had more children than the one (Hermione); Aeneas is thinking only that she will not share the losses of the other Trojan women.

580. **comitata**,—passive force, though deponent. (RC. 68. c. H. 231. 2. AG. 135. b.) Notice too the abl. of instrument instead of abl. of agent with *ab*.

581. **occiderit**,—This, with *arserit* and *sudarit*, refers to something prior to the time of *aspiciet*, *ibit* and *videbit*, and looked back upon from the same future time.

582. **totiens**,—in the frequent battles on the plain before Troy during the siege. **sudarit**,—for the form see RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.

584. **feminea**,—the adjective equivalent to a genitive noun.

585. **nefas**,—abstract for concrete, ‘the abomination.’ **merentis**,—with *poenas*, for the more usual *de* with abl., ‘vengeance on one who deserves it.’ Another reading is *merentes*, agreeing with *poenas*, ‘deserved vengeance,’ using a partic. strictly applicable only to the person; compare *scele-ratas poenas*, l. 576.

586. **laudabor**,—‘I shall be praised for having, etc.,’ with the same construction of infin. that might follow *dicar*. **ex-plesse**,—for *explevisse* (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.), so *satiassse*, l. 587.

587. **ultricieis flammae**,—the feeling of vengeance put for the actual revenge. Translate the gen. by ‘with.’ For the gen. with verbs of *filling*, see RC. 81. f. iii. H. 410. V. 1. AG. 248. c. R.

588–633. *His mother, the goddess Venus, stays his hand, opens his eyes to see the gods destroying Troy, and bids him seek safety for himself and his family from Troy’s inevitable ruin.*

589. **videndam**,—‘to view,’ ‘to my sight.’ RC. 104. c. H. 544. N. 2.

590. **obtulit**,—for the indic. with *cum*, see RC. II. 170. c. H. 521. II. 1. AG. 325. b. **pura in luce**,—not veiled in a cloud, as was so often the case when gods revealed themselves to mortals.

591. **alma parens**,—kept for effect to the end of the clause. **confessa deam**,—‘confessing her godhead,’ ‘her godhead manifest,’ literally ‘confessing herself a goddess,’ with *se* understood. **qualis et quanta**,—‘of such mien and stature as,’ ‘as fair and stately as.’ The gods were in stature, as in all other points, greater than mortals.

592. **dextra**,—the hand with which he was about to slay Helen. **prehensum**,—agreeing with *me* understood; ‘grasped and held me.’

593. **roseo**,—reminding us of her beauty. **insuper**,—in addition to her restraining action.

594. **quis tantus**,—‘what is this great....that.’ **iras**,—for plural see on l. 9.

595. **nostri**,—gen. plur. of *ego*. (RC. 60. b. H. 446. N. 3. AG. 194. b.) As a goddess Venus uses the plural of herself. **tibi**,—for dat. see RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. N. 2. AG. 235. a. Translate ‘your regard for me.’ In neglecting his family, he was slighting Venus, to whom its members were dear.

596. **ubi**,—‘where.’ **fessum aetate**,—compare *aevo graior*, l. 435.

597. **liqueris**,—subjunctive. (RC. 99. d. H. 529. I. AG. 334.) ; so *superet*. **superet**,—Virgil often uses *supero* in the sense of *supersum*. **-ne**,—‘whether’: strictly it should have followed *superet*.

598. **omnes**,—may be accusative with *quos* (which is governed by *circum*) or nominative with *Graiae acies*.

599. **ni resistat**,—‘did not.....withstand them.’ The present for the regular imperf. as if to imply that her watchful care was still being exercised; so *tulerint* for *tulissent*,

600. **tulerint**,—the perf. of an act vividly conceived as already (but for Venus' care) accomplished. **hauserit**,—'would have drunk (their blood)'; a rather bold personification.

601. **tibi**,—'as you think'; (RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. N. 3. AG. 235.) **facies**,—subject of *evertit*, l. 603. 'It is not the hated beauty....but the harshness of the gods that is overturning, etc.'

602. **culpatus**,—'whom you blame,' lit. 'blamed (by you).'

603. **a culmine**,—implying utter destruction, as in l. 290.

604. **aspice**,—Venus, to show him that her words are true and that therefore it is useless to resist further, opens his eyes to see the gods destroying Troy; then, lest this unnerve him too much, she bids him, in l. 606, to have no fear in doing as she directs (l. 619). **omnem**,—with *nubem*, l. 606. **obducta tuenti**,—'is drawn over thy sight'; *tuenti* agreeing with *tibi*.

605. **umida circum caligat**,—'spreads its misty darkness around you'; *umida* agreeing with *quae*.

606. **tu**,—making the appeal more direct. **qua**,—compare on l. 536.

608. **saxis**,—RC. 85. h. H. 413. AG. 243.

609. **mixto**,—in prose this would rather have been *mixtum* with *fumum*.

610. **Neptunus**,—appropriately the god who built the walls of Troy now destroys them, for according to the legend he had been cheated of his promised reward by Laomedon, the king of Troy.

612. **hic**,—answering to *hic*, l. 608. **Scaëas portas**,—lit. 'the left, i.e. western gate,' looking towards the sea and the Grecian camp; see on l. 693. Both the singular and the plural are used by Virgil.

613. **prima**,—used as in l. 334. **socium**,—indicating her friendliness to the Greeks.

615. **jam**,—calling attention to the fact that even Pallas, lately the protectress of Troy, was arrayed against the city.

arces,—will also recall that lately she had her temple there.
respice,—Aeneas was now on the point of leaving the citadel.

616. **nimbo effulgens**,—‘gleaming from her storm cloud.’
 The *aegis* or shield of Pallas, on which was the Gorgon’s head, would, when shaken, call forth the storm and lightning.
 [Another reading is *limbo*, a border, here used of the bright robe which Pallas wore.] **saeva**,—abl. with *Gorgone*.

617. **Pater**,—*i.e.* Jupiter. **secundas**,—‘successful.’

619. **eripe fugam**,—‘hasten thy flight,’ suggesting also the extricating of himself from the encircling foes. **labori**,—‘the struggle,’ *i.e.* the (now useless) toil of battle.

620. **patrio limine**,—as in l. 321, of Anchises’ house.

621. **dixerat**,—see on l. 705. **se condidit**,—‘vanished.’

622. **apparent**,—‘there appear.’ **facies**,—‘forms,’ not ‘faces.’

623. **numina**,—‘presences.’ A word is chosen that denotes the exercise of their divine powers.

624. **tum vero**,—‘then at length’; his eyes were now opened; see on l. 438. **visum**,—understand *est*.

625. **Neptunia**,—see on l. 610. The walls built by a god might be supposed indestructible, but not when the gods themselves were compassing their overthrow.

626. **ac veluti . . . cum**,—‘even as when.’ **antiquam**,—suggesting the long duration of Troy’s power.

627. **crebris bipennibus**,—‘with many an axe.’

628. **erueret**,—infin. with *instant*, ‘strive hard to overthrow.’

629. Notice the heightening of effect by repetition in *tremefacta, concusso, nutat*. **comam**,—the so-called Greek accus.; see on l. 57.

631. **congemuit**,—for the force of the perfect see on l. 497. Not the moment of its fall, but the moment after its fall is chosen for the picture in this line. **traxit ruinam**,—as in l. 465. **Jugis**,—either ‘on the ridges’ or ‘from the heights’ is a possible rendering.

632. **descendo**,—from the citadel. **ducente Deo**,—‘under the guidance of Heaven,’ for while *deo* refers to Venus (compare l. 664), yet it seems to be more indefinite than *dea*.

633. **dant tela**, etc.,—repeating the idea of *flammam*.... *expedior*, but bringing out more prominently the supernatural protection afforded him.

634–670. *Aeneas, returning to rescue his household, cannot induce his father Anchises, weary of life, to flee with him, and in despair is about to rush forth again to die in battle.*

634. **perventum**,—supply *est*; ‘I reached.’ (RC. 96. b. H. 301. 1. AG. 146. c.)

635. **antiquas**,—here implying ‘ancestral.’ **tollere**,—Anchises’ infirmity is accounted for by lines 648–649.

636. **primum**,—an adjective with *quem*. (RC. 88. d.)

637. **producere**,—the complementary infin. instead of the more regular acc. with future infin.

638. **vos**,—emphatic, and repeated l. 640; it implies, ‘you by yourselves without me.’ **quibus**,—dative with *est* understood. (RC. 82. g. H. 387. AG. 231.) **integer aevi**,—‘whose blood is not dulled by age,’ lit. ‘untouched in respect of age.’ (RC. 81. f. ii. H. 399. III. AG. 218. c.)

639. **solidae**,—predicate nom. **suo**,—emphatic, ‘its own,’ ‘its natural.’

641. **me**,—emphatic by position, ‘as for me’; the subject of *ducere*. **voluissent**,—RC. 99. h. ii. 1. H. 507. III. AG. 308.

642. **servassent**,—compare *satiassent*, l. 587. **satis superque**,—‘enough and more (than enough) that I have seen, etc.’ In prose we should have had *satis superque est quod*, etc.; here the adverbs directly modify *vidimus*. **una**,—emphasized by separation from *excidia*; the plural is noteworthy.

643. **excidia**,—poetic plural, see on l. 9. The allusion is to the capture of Troy by Hercules in the reign of Priam’s father, Laomedon, who had cheated Hercules of a promised reward.

superavimus,—with the force and construction of *supersum*; compare l. 597. (RC. 82. f. H. 384. 4. AG. 235.)

644. **sic**,—probably modifying *positum*, ‘thus,’ *i.e.* ‘as you see.’ **positum, affati, corpus**,—all imply that he must be regarded as already dead. *Pono* is used of laying out for burial; *affor* of the triple *vale* (‘farewell’) spoken by relatives when the body was left on the funeral pile.

645. **ipse manu**,—not ‘by my own hand’ in the sense of suicide; but ‘I myself by my hand,’ meaning that he will win death for himself by attacking the enemy. **miserebitur**,—‘take pity,’ and so kill him.

646. **exuviasque petet**,—a further reason for being sure of being killed. **facilis**,—‘light, trifling.’ This is a very unusual expression for one of ancient times to use; burial was a sacred duty, and the spirits of the unburied wander, as Virgil tells us in Bk. VI., about the shore of the other world, longing to enter but forbidden to cross until a hundred years are past. Only Anchises’ extreme weariness of life and the strong resolve not to hamper his son’s flight can explain the strangeness of his words.

647. **invisus divis**,—Anchises was punished for having boasted of Venus’ love for him.

648. **ex quo**,—a common phrase meaning ‘ever since,’ probably to be explained by adding *tempore*.

649. **afflavit**,—‘blasted.’ **ventis**,—perhaps referring to an idea, held by some in Virgil’s day, that the lightning was due to a violent wind rending the storm cloud. **contigit**,—‘struck.’

650. **talia**,—with *memorans*, which may here be rendered by ‘in saying.’

651. **nos**,—Aeneas and his men. **effusi lacrimis**,—(RC. 85. e. ii. H. 419. III. AG. 248. R.); supply *sumus*. From these words there is easily supplied some such idea as *oramus*, ‘we beg,’ on which the clause *ne...vellet* would depend. (RC. 90. a. 2. H. 498. 1. AG. 331.)

653. **incumbere**,—‘to lend fresh weight to,’ i.e. ‘to aggravate or to bring nearer.’

654. **incepto**,—depends upon *in*. The combination *incepto* and *sedibus* seems to us strange in serious verse, but compare l. 378.

655. **feror**,—meaning rather ‘I turn’ than ‘I rush.’ It expresses the impulse to have recourse to arms, not the actual taking up arms; cf. l. 668. **miserrimus**,—because of his despair.

656. **consilium, fortuna**,—the former of what is planned by human foresight, the latter of what is due to chance or the intervention of the gods.

657. Notice the abrupt change to the words spoken in desperation. **mene**,—*me* is made emphatic by its position. **posse**,—for pres. infin. after *sperasti* see RC. 101. a. ii.

658. **sperasti**,—for *speravisti*. (RC. 66. H. 235. AG. 128. a.); *spero* and *spes* are sometimes used of what is looked forward to without pleasure or desire; ‘did you think.’

659. **tanta**,—‘this great.’

660. **animo**,—local abl. **periturae**,—makes definite the force of *addere*.

661. **isti**,—‘such as you wish,’ referring to Anchises’ words, l. 645.

662. **jam**,—‘soon.’ **multo de sanguine**,—‘reeking with the blood,’ lit. ‘(coming) from the abundant blood.’

663. **obtruncat**,—as if it were his habit to do so. Some think the present is used merely to bring the past act vividly before the mind.

664. **hoc erat quod**,—‘was this the reason why’; *quod* really an adverbial accus. (RC. 83. e. H. 378. 2. AG. 240. a.) The impf. *erat* because he goes back to the time when Venus formed her plan.

665. **eripis**,—the present as his rescue is (if he will only have it so) still in progress. **ut . . . cernam**,—explaining *hoc*.

667. **cernam**,—the present tense is not quite regular after

erat. Possibly the present *eripis* intervening may have caused the change, or the vivid realization of a scene so near at hand may be more prominent than Venus' purpose.

668. **lux ultima**,—meaning by this the day of death.

669. **sinite revisam**,—‘let me go back to.’ For the subj. without *ut* see RC. 99. *a.* 2. i. H. 499. 2. AG. 331. R. 2. **instaurata**,—proleptic, as the battle would be renewed by him only when he had gone back; translate ‘and renew.’

670. **nunquam**,—an extremely emphatic negative, as ‘never’ often is in English. **omnes**,—emphatic; the others may quietly await death, he will avenge himself beforehand.

671–704. *As Creusa is trying to dissuade her husband from leaving her and his son Iulus, a tongue of fire appears on the boy's head, followed by thunder and a shooting star. This token of divine favor overcomes Anchises' unwillingness to leave Troy.*

671. **hinc**,—‘thereupon.’ **accingor**,—reflexive or middle use. **clipeo**,—dative with *insertabam*.

672. **insertabam aptans**,—‘I was fitting,’ lit. ‘I was thrusting. .into. .adjusting it.’ The strap through which the arm was thrust was called *insertorium*. The imperfect is used of the details of his uncompleted preparations. (RC. 97. *b.* H. 469. II. 1. AG. 277. *c.*)

673. **ecce autem**,—used as in l. 203.

674. **patri**,—‘to his father’; far more effective than *mihi* would have been. **tendebat**,—‘was holding out,’ in appeal to his fatherly feelings.

675. **et**,—‘also.’ **rape**,—‘carry.’ **in omnia**,—‘to all perils,’ ‘to what’er befalls.’

676. **expertus**,—‘from what you have learned,’ lit. ‘having had experience’ during his recent absence. **sumptis in armis**,—‘in taking up arms.’ (RC. II. 235. H. 549. N. 2. AG. 292. *a.*)

677. **cui**,—‘to whom,’ suggesting a cruel foe, or ‘to what,’ suggesting an horrible fate.

678. **conjunx**, etc.,—‘I, once called, etc.’ **relinquor**,—agreeing with the nearest of the three nominatives

680. **dictu**,—RC. 105. *l.* H. 547. AG. 303. **oritur**,—notice the change from the imperfects (ll. 671–679) describing the situation to the vivid present.

681. **manus inter**, etc.,—‘between the hands and faces,’ an exact description of the child’s position, implying also that he was the object of their regard at the moment. *Inter ora* might also be rendered ‘before the eyes.’

682. **levis**,—‘light, slender.’ **visus**,—supply *est*.

683. **apex**,—the tongue or cone of flame is so called, from its resemblance to a long spike on the cap (called *apex*) worn by certain priests in Rome. **tactu**,—‘to the touch’; see on *dictu*, l. 680. **molles**,—of the soft wavy locks of a child.

684. **flamma**,—supply *visa est*. **pasci**,—the metaphor is not to be pressed, as *tactu innoxia* shows.

685. **trepidare**,—historical infin.; so *excitere* and *restinguere*. (RC. 101. *d.* H. 536. 1. AG. 275.); here, as is usual, expressing excitement.

686. **sanctos**,—as sent from heaven.

688. **cacelo**,—see on l. 36. **cum voce**,—‘saying’; compare l. 373.

690. **hoc tantum**,—‘this is my one prayer’; supply some such word as *precor* ‘I ask.’ [Others connect *aspice nos hoc tantum*, ‘look on us but this much,’ making *hoc* an adverbial accus.]

691. **deinde**,—‘then,’ answering to the *si* clause. **firma**,—‘confirm.’ The Romans always looked for a second good omen to ratify the first; if none came the interpretation might be in doubt; if an evil omen came it neutralized the first.

692. **senior**,—as in l. 509. **que**,—often used where *cum* might have been expected; translate ‘when.’

693. **intonuit**,—impersonal. **laevum**,—adverbial. (RC.

83. *e.* H. 371. II. AG. 238.) Thunder in the east was a good omen. To the Romans, who faced the south in taking auspices, this would be on the left; to the Greeks, who faced the north, on the right.

694. *stella*,—a meteor or shooting star is meant. *cueurrit*,—‘shot.’

695. *illam*,—‘the star’; ‘it’ is not emphatic enough to represent *illam* here. *labentem*,—‘as it glided.’

696. *Idaea silva*,—possibly this may have indicated the direction the fugitives were to take. The other details given are for picturesqueness’ sake, not, as some have thought, having each its interpretation as an omen.

697. *signantemque*,—to be connected with *claram* rather than with *labentem*. *vias*,—poetic plur. ‘its course.’

698. *dat lucem*,—‘is bright,’ compare *dedit ruinam*, l. 310. *late circum loca*,—‘the region all about.’ *sulfure*,—also spelled *sulphure*, as in the vocabulary.

699. *hic vero*,—‘then,’ ‘thereupon’; compare *tum vero*, l. 309. *se tollit ad auras*,—‘rises up,’ lit. ‘raises himself to the heavens,’ *i.e.* erect. He had evidently (see ll. 644 and 654) been lying down awaiting his fate.

701. *jam nulla*,—‘no longer’: for the repetition of *jam* see on l. 530. *adsum*,—‘I am there’; much more emphatic than ‘I shall go’ or ‘I shall follow’ would be; notice too the present *sequor*.

702. *patril*,—‘of my fathers.’ *nepotem*,—the portent had marked him out as specially the hope of the family.

703. *vestroque*, etc.,—‘under your divine protection Troy stands.’ Troy is not utterly lost or abandoned by the gods; she yet lives and has a future before her in the household of Aeneas.

704. *equidem*,—emphasizing *cedo* and untranslatable. *tibi comes*,—‘as thy comrade,’ ‘in thy company.’

705-729. *Aeneas, bearing his father on his shoulders and leading his son by the hand and with his wife following, sets out, after appointing a meeting place for his servants outside the city.*

705. **dixerat**,—the pluperf. giving about the force of 'he ended.'

706. **aestus**,—probably object of *volunt*, not subject.

707. **imponere**,—imperative passive, with reflexive force. **cervi**,—for dat. see RC. II. 69. H. 386. AG. 228.

708. **umeris**,—abl. **labor iste**,—'such a burden as you'; compare l. 521.

709. **quo cumque**,—'however'; another case of *tnesis*, see on l. 567.

711. **sit**,—RC. 98. a. H. 483. AG. 266.; so *servet*. **longe**,—for safety; compare the directions in the next five lines. **servet**,—here 'follow' or 'follow carefully.'

712. **dicam**,—future indicative; a relative clause. **animis advertite vestris**,—'attend to,' lit. 'turn towards with your minds.' The common construction would have the accus. 'turn your minds towards.'

713. **urbe egressis**,—'as you leave the city,' lit. 'to those who have left the city.' (RC. 82. f. ii. H. 384. N. 3. AG. 235. b.)

714. **desertae**,—'solitary, lonely,' rather than 'abandoned,' as it seems to have been the custom to place Ceres' temples in retired places. The epithet here is transferred from the temple to the goddess.

715. **servata**,—agreeing with *cupressus*.

717. **sacra**,—those entrusted to his care by Hector; see l. 293.

718. **me**,—'as for me'; compare l. 641; strictly it is subject of *attractare*. **digressum**,—'who have just come from,' agreeing with *me*.

719. **nefas**,—supply *est*. The idea of pollution by blood is

common to all ages. **vivo**,—purification had to be in running water.

721. **subjecta**,—‘stooping,’ ‘which bears the burden,’ lit. ‘placed beneath,’ referring in thought to *umeros* as well as to *colla*. The order is not the logical one, for it is only after the covering is placed on his shoulders that he takes up his father. **colla**,—for plur. see on l. 9.

722. **veste, pelle**,—these are one and the same (hendiadys, see on l. 319); ‘a skin as a covering,’ or ‘the covering of a skin.’ **super**,—adverb. **insternor**,—middle or reflexive use.

724. **se implicuit**,—‘grasped tightly.’ Notice the little touches of nature in this line. **non aequis**,—‘uneven,’ i.e. not keeping step with his father; compare ll. 322 and 457.

725. **opaca locorum**,—‘shady places’; compare l. 332.

726. **me**,—object of *terrent*, l. 728. It will be best to render by the passive. **non ulla**,—more forcible than *nulla*.

727. **ex**,—translate ‘in.’ Latin uses *ex* or *ab* to denote the direction in which anything lies, lit. the direction from which it acts.

729. **suspensum**,—‘anxious,’ ‘in my anxiety.’ This feeling is due not to the chance sounds he hears, but to the responsibility and possible perils of his position. **comiti onerique**,—his father and his son.

730 767. *A sudden alarm turns them aside from the road and when they reach the rendezvous, Creusa is missing. Aeneas hastens back to the city to look for her.*

730. **portis**,—see on l. 36.

731. **evasisse viam**,—‘to have accomplished the journey,’ ‘to have passed over the way in safety.’ **creber**,—with *sonitus*, though we should have expected to have it joined to *pedum*.

732. **visus**,—supply *est*. Notice *videbar*, l. 730, the imperfect, giving a situation, while here the perfect narrates events.

734. **aera micantia**,—‘the gleam of bronze.’

735. *mihi*,—‘from me.’ (RC. 82. *b. i.* H. 385. 2. AG. 229.) *nescio quod*,—‘some,’ with *numen*. (RC. II. 188. *c.* H. 529. 5. 3. AG. 334. *e.*) *trepido*,—with *mihi*. *male amicū*,—see on l. 23.

736. *confusam eripuit mentem*,—‘took my reason all bewildered.’ The two ideas, if referring to the same moment and action, are scarcely consistent; probably *confusam* like *trepido* pictures his state of mind before he lost his wits. *cursu*,—‘with all speed’; compare l. 321.

737. *regione*,—‘direction.’

738. *misero*,—dative, agreeing with *mihi* understood, ‘wretched me.’ (RC. 82. *b. i.* H. 385. 2. AG. 229.) *fatone erepta*,—The simplest way of taking this passage seems to be to make *fato erepta*, in spite of the position of *ne*, apply to all three cases.

739. *substitit*,—this and the other verbs of the line are indicative in spite of the *incertum (est)* following, a mixture of the direct and indirect question.

742. *tumulum*,—after verbs of motion the poets often omit *ad* in cases where it would be found in prose. *antiquae*,—strictly of the temple; compare l. 714.

743. *collectis*,—abl. absol. *una*,—femin. nom.

744. *fefellit*,—from *fallo*; ‘was missed by,’ lit. ‘escaped.’

746. *eversa urbe*,—compare l. 613

747. *Teucros*,—here an adjective.

749. *cingor armis*,—compare on l. 520. *fulgentibus*,—as if to imply that he was no longer eager to keep out of danger. Probably one of his servants had borne the armor from the city.

750. *stat*,—‘I am resolved,’ ‘my purpose is fixed’; compare *sedet*, l. 660; the subject is the infin. clauses following. *omnem*,—rather than *totam*, emphasis being gained by the repetition.

754. *observata*,—having the force of a verb co-ordinate with *sequor*. *lumine*,—‘with the eyes,’ ‘with my eyes.’

755. **animo**,—understand *est*; 'fills my soul.' Another reading is *animos*, poetic plur., the object of *terrent*.

756. **si forte**,—repeated to indicate how he clings to every hope. **si tulisset**,—'in the hope that, etc.,' subjunctive in virtual indirect narration. (RC. II. 216. H. 528. AG. 341. c.)

761. **porticibus**,—those of Juno's temple seemingly. **Juno-nis**,—appropriately her temple is chosen by the Greeks whom she had befriended; compare L. 612.

763. **Troia**,—a trisyllable.

764. **adytis**,—dative, compare on L. 735.

765. **auro solidi**,—'of solid gold,' though Virgil has made the adj. go with *crateres* not with *auro*, which is the abl. of material. (RC. 85. l. ii. H. 415. III. AG. 244. c.)

766. **pueri, matres**,—these would be sold into slavery.

768-804. *While he is searching, the shade of Creusa appears, to comfort him for her loss, to reveal to him something of his future, and to explain her present condition. After in vain attempting to embrace her, he returns to the rendezvous, where a large body of exiles has gathered, and with these at dawn makes for mount Ida.*

768. **quin etiam**,—'nay even.' **jactare**,—the word suggests random and reckless cries.

771. **querenti**,—'as I searched,' agreeing with *mihi*, l.

773. **tectis**,—'among the homes.'

772. **infelix**,—the subsequent lines show that the epithet 'sad' is due to Aeneas' frame of mind, not to the lot of Creusa; to him it was a sad sight.

773. **visu**,—understand *est*. **nota**,—abl. of comparison, 'larger than was wont,' 'larger than in life.' The ancient poets often speak of the gods or of the spirits of the dead as of superhuman size; compare l. 592.

775. **affari, demere**,—historical infin. (RC. 101. d. H. 536. l. AG. 275.)

776. **quid tantum juvat**,—‘what help is there in, etc.’

778. This line in most manuscripts reads *te comitem hinc asportare*; for what reason has the transposition been made?

779. **fas**,—*est* may be supplied, or *fas* may be regarded, with *ille*, as subject of *sinit*. **ille**,—(RC. 92. c. H. 450. 4. AG. 102. b.)

780. **exsilia**,—properly to be taken with *arandum (est)*; this is correctly used with *aequor*, but loosely, suggesting ‘must be endured,’ with *exsilia*; compare on l. 259. **tibi**,—(RC. 82. d. H. 388. AG. 232.)

781. **terram venies**,—see on l. 742. **Lydius**,—according to many ancient legends, the Etruscans, living on the north bank of the Tiber, came originally from Lydia in Asia Minor. **arva opima virum**,—‘the rich fields of mighty men’ seems better than ‘fields rich in mighty men.’ If the former, it probably recalls a phrase of Homer’s for tilled land, ‘the labor of men’ (compare l. 306), and suggests a land where agriculture is flourishing (to Virgil an ideal condition for Italy); if the latter, compare for the gen. *dives opum*, l. 22.

783. **res laetae**,—‘prosperous fortunes.’

784. **parta**,—supply *sunt*; ‘have been won,’ the future realized as present in prophecy. **lacrimas Creusae**,—‘tears for C.’; objective gen. (RC. 81. d. H. 396. III. AG. 217.) Probably the connection of thought is equally close with the preceding and the succeeding words.

785. **non ego**,—emphatic, in connection with l. 787, and meaning ‘such as I.’ **Myrmidonum, Dolopum**,—see on l. 7.

786. **servitum**,—supine. (RC. 105. a. H. 546. AG. 302.) **matribus**,—dative; (RC. II. 55. H. 385. I. AG. 227.)

788. **deum**,—see on l. 14. **genetrix**—the goddess Cybele, a Phrygian divinity, who might thus appropriately save the Trojan Creusa and add her to her train.

790. **lacrimantem**,—agreeing with *me* understood, the object of *deseruit*.

792. **conatus**,—supply *sum*. **collo**,—dat. (RC. II. 74.

H. 381. II. 2. AG. 225. *d.*) **dare circum**,—for *circumdare*; compare l. 218.

793. **frustra**,—with *compressa*.

794. **par**,—‘even as,’ lit. ‘equal to.’ **simillima**,—RC. 13. H. 163. 2. AG. 89. *b.* **somno**,—very possibly Virgil has in mind a dream rather than sleep itself.

795. **sic**,—*i.e.* thus bereft, summing up the situation and feelings suggested by the last few lines.

797. **admirans**,—‘to my surprise.’ **matresque virosque**,—probably exhaustive of each sex.

798. **exsilio**,—for dat. see RC. 82. *c.* H. 384. 1. 3. AG. 233. **pubem**,—here seemingly ‘a people,’ not different from the *matres virosque*. [Others take the three words as referring to three separate classes, *pubem* being ‘the youth.’]

799. **animis opibusque**,—‘in heart and fortunes,’ the latter including their equipment and all they had saved. **parati**,—‘ready (to go).’ If they are a pitiful body of exiles, they are resolute and strong.

800. **velim**,—for subjunct. see RC. 99. *e. i.* H. 529. II. AG. 342. **pelago**,—‘over the sea’; the way by which. **deducere**,—the usual word for conducting a body of Romans to found a colony; hence to a Roman the word would be very suggestive.

801. **jugis**,—see on l. 33. **Lucifer**,—perhaps with a thought that this was Venus’ star.

803. **opis**,—seems to be equally ‘aid given’ and ‘aid received.’

804. **cessi**,—implying both ‘I yielded to fate’ and ‘I withdrew.’ **sublato**,—from *tollo*.

It should be noticed with what art Virgil has brought this turbulent story to a quiet ending, and has sent forth his band of exiles at dawn, as if to suggest a bright future before them.

VOCABULARY

TO

VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I.-VI.

MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

The quantity of all vowels long by nature has been marked. Vowels not marked are to be considered short by nature.

w. stand for *with*. The other abbreviations are common and do not need explanation.



VOCABULARY.

A.

- ā, ab, (abs),** prep. w. *abl.*, *from*, *away from*; *on the side of*, *on*; *after*, *since*; *by*.
- Abās, antis, m.,** an ancient king of Argos; also one of Aeneas' company.
- ab-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum,** *hide*; of a sword, *plunge*.
- ab-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum,** *lead or carry away*; *draw back*.
- ab-eō, -ire, -ii (-ivī), -itum,** *go from*, *go away*, *depart*, *vanish*.
- abi-ēs, -etis, f.,** *fir-tree*; *fir*, i.e., the wood.
- ablātus,** *from auferō*.
- ab-luō, ere, -luī, -lūtum,** *wash away*; *purify*.
- abnegō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *refuse*, *decline*.
- ab-nuō, ere, -nuī, -nūtum,** *refuse*, *reject*.
- abol-eō, ēre, -ēvī (-uī), -itum,** *destroy*, *efface*.
- ab-ripiō, ere, -ripuī, -reptum,** *tear or carry or snatch away*, *catch*.
- ab-rumpō, ere, -rūpī, -ruptum,** *break off*, *tear asunder*; *sever*, *violate*.
- abruptus, a, um,** part. of *ab-rumpō*; *in abruptum*, *sheer down*.
- ab-scindō, ere, -scidī, -scissum,** *cut off*, *tear*, *rend*.
- ab-secon-dō, ere, -di, (-didī), -ditum,** *conceal*; *lose from sight*.
- absēns, entis,** part. of *absum*, *absent*.
- ab-sistō, ere, -stitī, -stitum,** *withdraw*, *retire*; *cease*, *desist*.
- abs-tineō, ēre, -tinuī, -tentum,** *keep back*; *refrain*.
- abstrū-dō, ere, -si, -sum,** *hide*.
- absum, abesse, āfuī,** *be far away*, *be absent*, *be distant*; *be wanting*.
- ab-sūmō, ere, -sumpsi, -sumptum,** *take away*, *destroy*, *consume*.
- āe, and, and further**; *in comparisons* *than, as*.
- Acamās, antis, m.,** a Greek warrior.
- acanthus, i, m.,** the *acanthus*, a plant.
- Aearnān, nānis, adj.,** of *Aearnania* (a province in Greece); or *subst.*, an *Aearnanian*.
- ae-cēdō, ere, -cēssi, -cēssum,** *come near*, *approach*, *visit*.
- accelerō, āre, āvī, ātum,** *hasten*.
- ae-cendō, ere, -cendi, -cēnsum,** *kindle*, *set on fire*; *inflame*, *excite*, *rouse*.
- aeccēsus, ūs, m.,** *approach*, *entrance*.

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- ae-cidō, ere, -cidī, -cīsum, cut** into, hack.
- ae-cingō, ere, -cinxī, -cinctum, gird on, arm one's self with ; in pass. gird one's self with, gird on ; make ready ; have recourse to.**
- ae-cipiō, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, receive, take ; hear, learn ; welcome.**
- accitus, ūs, m., summons ; (in abl. sing. only.)**
- accommodō, āre, āvī, ātum, fit.**
- accubō, āre, āvī, ātum, lie, couch.**
- ae-cumbō, ere, -cubui, -cubitum, lie on ; recline.**
- accumulō, āre, āvī, ātum, heap up, load ; lavish upon.**
- ae-currō, ere, -curri (-eucurri, -cursum, run to, hasten forward.**
- acer, ācris, ācre, sharp ; eager, violent, fierce, keen, bitter.**
- acerbus, a, um, bitter, harsh, hostile ; full of pain, sorrowful.**
- acernus, a, um, of maple, maple-.**
- acerra, ae, f., censer.**
- acervus, ī, m., heap.**
- Acesta, ae, f., a town in Sicily.**
- Acestēs, ae, m., a Sicilian king.**
- Achaemenidēs, ae, m., a companion of Ulysses.**
- Achāleus, a, um, Achaean, Grecian.**
- Achālus, a, um, Achuean, Grecian.**
- Achātēs, ae, m., a companion of Aeneas.**
- Acheron, ontis, m., a river of the lower world ; the lower world.**
- Achillēs, is, m., the bravest of the Greeks against Troy.**
- Achillēus, a, um, of Achilles, Achilles'.**
- Achivus, a, um, Achaeon, Grecian ; as subst. in plur., the Greeks.**
- Aeidalla, ae, f., an epithet of Venus, (from a favorite fountain, Aeidallus, in Bœothia).**
- aeiōs, ēī, f., edge of a sword ; time of battle, time, battle ; keen sig'l.**
- aequī-rō, ere, -sivī, -sītum, get, gain.**
- Aeragās, antis, a, mountain and a town in Sicily.**
- acta, ae, f., sea-shore, edge of the sea.**
- Actius, a, um, Actian, of Actium (a promontory on the west coast of Greece).**
- acūtus, a, um, sharp.**
- ad, prep. w. acc., to, towards ; against ; at, on ; according to.**
- adam-as, -antis, m., adamant.**
- Adamastus, ī, m., a Greek.**
- ad-dicō, ere, -dixī, -dictum, yield, surrender.**
- ad-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, add, give.**
- ad-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, draw back ; tighten ; draw.**
- ad-eō, -ire, -ī (-ivī), -itum, approach ; meet, attack.**
- adeō, adv., so much, to such a degree, so ; in fact, indeed.**
- adhibeō, ēre, uī, itum, apply ; summon, invite.**
- adhūc, adv., hither ; hitherto, as yet ; still, yet.**
- ad-igō, ere, -ēgī, -āctum, drive, force ; hurt.**
- ad-imō, ere, -ēmī, -emptum, take away.**
- aditus, ūs, m., entrance, approach, access ; means of approach.**
- ad-juvō, āre, -jūvī, jūtum, aid, help, assist, support.**
- admiror, āri, ātus sum, gaze at with wonder, marvel at.**
- ad-mittō, ere, -misi, -misum, admit, allow to approach.**
- admoneō, ēre, uī, itum, admonish, warn ; remind.**
- ad-moveō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, bear, bring ; offer.**
- ad-nitor, ī, -nixus or -nixus sum, lean on, press upon ; strive.**
- adno, āre, āvī, ātum, swim to, float to.**
- ad-nūc, ere, -nui, -nūtum, nod, give assent ; promise.**

ad-oleō, ēre, -oluī, -ultum, in-
crease, magnify; sacrifice to;
offer.

ad-olēscō, ere, -olēvī, -ultum,
grow up, mature.

adoper-iō, -ire, -uī, -tum, cover.
ador-ior, iri, -tus sum, attack;
attempt, undertake.

adōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, adore,
worship; entreat.

Adrastus, ī, m., a king of Argos.

adsum, adesse, adfuī, be present,
be at hand; come forward; aid,
assist.

adulterium, ī, n., adultery.

adultus, a, um, from adolēscō.

ad-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum,
carry, bring; pass., be carried,
ride, sail.

advēlō, āre, āvī, ātum, veil;
encircle, deck.

advena, ae, m., stranger, adven-
turer, alien.

ad-veniō, ire, -vēnī, -ventum,
come to, arrive at, arrive, reach.

adventō, āre, āvī, ātum, keep
coming, approach.

adventus, ūs, m., approach, ar-
rival.

advorsor, ārī, ātus sum, oppose,
refuse.

adversus, a, um, part. of ad-
vertō, turned toward, facing,
opposite, in front; unfavorable,
opposing, hostile.

adver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum, turn
towards; with *animum* or *ani-*
mis, give heed to.

advocō, āre, āvī, ātum, call,
summon.

ad-volvō, ere, -volvī, -volū-
tum, roll up.

adytum, ī, n., the innermost part
of a temple, the sanctuary, shrine;
also the recesses of a tomb.

Aacidēs, ae, m., a son or descen-
dant of Aacus.

Aacus, a, um, Aaeian, of Aeu
(in Colchis).

aedēs, is, f., (sing.) temple; (plur.)
house, court.

aedificō, āre, āvī, ātum, build,
construct.

Aegaeus, a, um, Aegean.

aeger, gra, grum, ill, sick, sickly,
feeble; weary; sad, sick at heart.

aemulus, a, um, emulous; en-
vious, jealous.

Aeneadēs, ae, m., descendant of
Aeneas. **Aeneadae, ārum, plur.,**
the comrades of Aeneas; the Tro-
jans.

Aenēas, ae, m., Aeneas, the hero
of the Aeneid.

aēnus, a, um, of brass, bronze,
copper; the neut. as a subst., cop-
per vessel, cauldron.

Aeolia, ae, f., an island near
Sicily.

Aeolidēs, ae, m., a descendant of
Aeolus.

Aeolius, a, um, of Aeolus;
Aeolian.

Aeolus, ī, m., the god of the winds.

aequaevus, a, um, of equal age.

aequālis, e, equal; as subst.,
aequālēs, companions, comrades,
mates.

aequō, āre, āvī, ātum, make
smooth; make equal; do justice to,
measure, match; keep pace with;
equal; **aequātus, a, um, even,**
steady; with *caelo*, towering up
to; with *velis*, squared; with
rostris, abreast.

aequor, oris, n., surface, stretch;
surface of the sea, sea, waves.

aequus, a, um, even, level;
equal; impartial, righteous; fair,
friendly, propitious, favorable;
requited; the neut. as subst.,
aequum, ī, n., justice.

āēr, āeris, m., air, cloud, mist;
breeze.

aeratus, a, um, covered with, or
made of, bronze; bronze-plated.

aereus, a, um, made of, or covered
with, bronze; bronze.

aeri-pēs, -pedis, bronze-footed.

āerius, a, um, aerial; lofty.

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- aes, aeris, n.**, copper or bronze; something made of bronze, e.g. trumpet, arms.
- aes-tās, -tātis, f.**, summer; summer air or weather.
- aestuō, āre, āvi, ātum**, boil, seethe.
- aestus, ūs, m.**, heat, surging fire; surge, surf; waves, tide.
- ae-tās, -tātis, f.**, age; years, old age; a time, an age.
- aeternus, a, um**, eternal, everlasting, undying.
- aeternum, adv.**, for ever, eternally.
- aether, eris, m.**, the upper air, the ether; the heavens, the sky; heaven.
- aetherius, a, um**, of the sky or heavens, heavenly, celestial.
- Aethlops, opis, m.**, an Ethiopian.
- aethra, ae, f.**, the clear sky.
- Aetna, ae, f.**, a volcano in Sicily.
- Aetnaeus, a, um**, of Aetna, Aetnaean.
- aevum, i, n.**, age, years; time; youth; old age.
- affābilis, e**, affable, courteous.
- affātus, ūs, m.**, speech, made of address.
- affectō, āre, āvi, ātum**, aim at; seize.
- afferō, afferre, attuli, allātum**, bring; with reflexive, come.
- af-fligō, ere, -fixi, -fixum**, fatten; in pass. cling to.
- afflictus, a, um**, shattered, ruined; wretched.
- afflō, āre, āvi, ātum**, breathe upon, shed upon; blow upon; inspire.
- af-fluō, ere, -fluxi, -fluxum**, flow towards; flock in, throng in.
- affor, āri, ātus sum**, speak to, address; salute.
- affore and afforem** from **adsum**.
- Africa, ae, f.**, Africa.
- Africus, a, um, adj.**, African; as subst., **Africus, i, m.**, the south-west wind.
- Agamemnonius, a, um**, of Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks against Troy.
- Agathyrsi, ōrum, m.**, a people of Scythia.
- Agēnor, oris**, a king of Phoenicia and an ancestor of Dido.
- ager, agrī, m.**, land; field, country.
- agger, eris, m.**, mound, heap, bank, embankment; rampart, barrier.
- aggerō, āre, āvi, ātum**, increase, swell.
- ag-gerō, ere, -gessī, -gestum**, heap upon.
- agglomerō, āre, āvi, ātum**, attach one's self to, join.
- ag-gredior, ī, -gressus sum**, approach; accost; attack; attempt, essay, undertake.
- agitātor, ōris, m.**, driver, charioteer.
- agitō, āre, āvi, ātum**, drive, pursue; persecute, toss about; rouse, hasten; quicken.
- agmen, minis, n.**, train, band, current, course; movement, stroke; throng, column, army.
- agna, ae, f.**, a ewe lamb.
- a-gnōscō, ere, -gnōvī, -gnitum**, recognize.
- agnus, i, m.**, lamb.
- agō, ere, ēgi, āctum**, drive, impel, steer; send up, raise; do, make; spend, pass; w. reflexive, present one's self, go by, come forward; imperative, come! up!
- agrestis, e**, of the country, rustic, rural, woodland.
- agricola, ae, m.**, husbandman, farmer, peasant.
- ālō, defective vb.**, say yes; say, affirm.
- Ajāx, ācis, m.**, the name of two warriors among the Greeks before Troy.
- āla, ae, f.**, wing; in hunting, beaters.
- alacer, eris, ere**, eager, joyous.
- ālātus, a, um**, winged.

- Alba, ae, f.**, an ancient city in Latium.
- Albānus, a, um**, of Alba, Alban; as subst., **Albānī, ōrum, m.**, the Albans.
- albescō, ere, grow white, whiten.**
- albus, a, um, white.**
- Alcidēs, ae, m.**, a descendant of Alcæus, especially Hercules.
- āles, ālitis, winged, on wings; as subst., m. or f.**, a bird.
- Alētēs, is, m.**, a companion of Aeneas.
- aliēnus, a, um**, of another, another's; foreign, strange, alien.
- āliger, era, erum, winged.**
- aliquī, qua, quod, indef. adj.**, some.
- aliquis, qua, quid, indef. pron.**, some one; also as adj., some.
- aliter, adv.**, otherwise; haud aliter, just so.
- alius, a, ud, another, other; in plur., others; if repeated in sing., one—another; in plur., some—others.**
- al-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, glide to, come to.**
- alligō, āre, āvī, ātum, bind, fasten; confine, imprison.**
- al-loquor, ī, -locūtus sum, speak to, address.**
- almus, a, um, fostering, bountiful; kindly, gracious.**
- alō, ere, alui, alitum or altum, feed, nourish, sustain; give strength to.**
- Alōidēs, ae, m.**, a son of Aloeus.
- Alphēus, ei, m.**, a river in the Peloponnesus.
- Alpīnus, a, um, of the Alps, Alpine.**
- altārla, fum, n. plur.**, an altar, a high altar.
- altē, adv.**, on high, high.
- alter, era, erum, the other; if repeated, the one—the other.**
- alternō, āre, āvī, ātum, do by turns, alternate; waver, be perplexed.**
- alternus, a, um, in turn, by turns; alternate.**
- altrix, icis, f.**, foster-mother, nurse, fosteress.
- altus, a, um, high, lofty; deep, profound; neut. as subst., altum, ī, n.**, heaven, the sky; the deep, the sea.
- alumnus, ī, m.**, foster-child, son.
- alveus, ī, m.**, hollow, channel; hull; ship, boat.
- alvus, ī, f.**, belly, body.
- amāns, antis, pres. part. of amo**, as subst., m. or f., a lover.
- amāracus, ī, m.**, amaracus, marjoram.
- amārus, a, um, bitter; unpleasant, painful; sad.**
- Amāzōn, onis, f.**, an Amazon.
- Amāzonis, idis, f.**, an Amazon.
- Amāzonius, a, um, Amazonian.**
- ambāgēs, is, f.**, circuit, winding, turning; details of a story; mystery, riddles, obscure oracles.
- amb-edō, ere, -ēdī, -ēsum, eat round, devour; consume.**
- ambiguus, a, um, doubtful, uncertain; hesitating, wavering; obscure, dark, mysterious; twofold, double.**
- amb-lō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītum, surround, encircle; entreat, win over.**
- ambō, ae, ō, in plur. only, both.**
- ambrosius, a, um, divine, immortal; divinely beautiful.**
- āmēns, entis, beside one's self, distracted, frantic; amazed.**
- am-iclō, īre, -icluī (-īxī), -īetum, wrap around, cover, conceal.**
- amictus, ūs, m.**, an outer garment, veil, robe, covering.
- amīcus, a, um, friendly, kindly.**
- amicus, ī, m.**, friend.
- ā-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum, let go; lose.**
- amnis, is, m.**, stream, river.
- amō, āre, āvī, ātum, love, cherish; with litus, hug.**

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amoenus, a, um, *pleasant, lovely, delightful*.

amor, ōris, m., *love, longing, desire; a love-charm; personified, Love, Cupid, the God of love*.

Amphrýsius, a, um, of *Amphrysus* (a river in Thessaly), *Amphrysian*.

am-plexor, ī, -plexus sum, *wind around, encircle; embrace, cling to*.

amplexus, ūs, m., *embrace, caress*.

amplius, adv., *more*.

amplus, a, um, *large, spacious; splendid, glorious*.

Amýceus, ī, m., a follower of Aeneas; also a king of the Bebrycians.

an, conj., or; *whether*.

an-ceps, -cipitis, *two-headed, double; doubtful, undecided, dubious; wavering*.

Anchísēs, ae, m., the father of Aeneas.

Anchísēus, a, um, of *Anchises*.

Anchísadēs, ae, m., son of *Anchises*.

ancora, ae, f., *anchor*.

Ancus, ī, m., *Ancus Martius*, fourth king of Rome.

Androgeōs, ō, m., a Greek leader; also a son of Minos, king of Crete.

Andromachē, ēs, f., wife of Hector.

anguis, is, m., *snake, serpent*.

angustus, a, um, *narrow; neut. as subst., angustum*, ī, n., a *narrow place*.

anhēllus, us, m., *panting*.

anhēlo, āre, avi, ātum, *pant*.

anhēlus, n, um, *panting, hearing*.

anllis, e, of an old woman.

anima, ae, f., *air, wind, blast; breath, life; spirit, shade*.

animal, āllis, n., a *living thing, animal*.

animus, ī, m., *soul, mind, will, heart, impulse, feeling, inclination; courage; passion, wrath*.

Anius, ī, m., a king and priest of Delos.

Anna, ae, f., Dido's sister.

annālēs, ium, m. plur., *history*.

anne, or; (an with interrogative ne).

annōsus, a, um, *full of years, old, aged*.

annus, ī, m., *year; season*.

annuus, a, um, *yearly, annual*.

Antandros, ī, f., a town in Mysia.

ante, prep. w. acc., *before; adv., before, formerly, sooner; for ante....quam see antequam*.

anteā, adv., *formerly, hitherto*.

ante-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *carry before; prefer*.

antenna, ae, f., *sail-yard*.

Antēnor, oris, m., a Trojan.

Antēnoridēs, ae, m., a son of Antenor.

antequam, conj., *sooner than, before*.

Antheus, ī, (acc. *Antheu*), m., a follower of Aeneas.

antiquus, a, um, *old, ancient, belonging to ancient times; former*.

antrum, ī, n., *cave, cavern*.

Aornos, ī, m., Lake *Avernus*.

aper, apri, m., *wild boar*.

aper-iō, īre, -ul, -tum, *lay open, uncover, disclose; show, reveal, make known; open up; in pass. or with se, appear, come in sight*.

apertus, a, um, *uncovered, open; clear, cloudless*.

ap-ex, -icis, m., *summit, peak; tongue or cone of flame*.

apis, is, f., *bee*.

Apoll-ō, -inis, m., the god *Apollo*.

appāreō, ēre, ul, itum, *appear, come in sight, be visible, be evident*.

appellō, āre, avi, ātum, *address; call, name, proclaim, hail*.

ap-pellō, ere, -pull, -pulsum, *drive to, bring to*.

applicō, āre, avi (ul), ātum (itum), *join to, bring to, drive to*.

aprieus, a, um, sunny; sun-loving, basking.

aptō, āre, āvī, ātum, fit, put on, adjust; equip, furnish; fashion, prepare.

aptus, a, um, fitted, attached; studded.

apud, prep. w. acc., with, by, near, at.

aqua, ae, f., water; stream.

aquilō, ōnis, m., the north wind.

aquōsus, a, um, watery, rainy, wet.

āra, ae, f., altar, in plur.; **Ārae, ārum**, the Altars, a group of rocks in the Mediterranean.

arātrum, ī, n., plough.

arbor, -oris, f., tree, wood; something made of wood, mast, oar.

arbores, a, um, of a tree; tree-like, branching.

Arcadius, a, um, of Arcadia, Arcadian.

arcānus, a, um, secret, private; neut. as subst., **arcānum**, ī, n., a secret, mystery.

arceō, ēre, uī, enclose, confine, lock, bind; keep at a distance, keep afar.

arcess-ō, ere, -īvī, -ītum, call, summon, call up.

Arciten-ēns, -entis, bearing a bow; as subst., the archer-god, Apollo.

Arcos, ī, f., the constellation of the two bears, hence, the north.

Aretūrus, ī, m., a conspicuous fixed star.

arcus, ūs, m., bow; rain-bow; arch.

ardēns, entis, burning, glowing, gleaming; fiery, eager.

ardeō, ēre, arsi, arsum, burn, be ablaze; glow, gleam; rage, be eager, long.

ardescō, ere, arsi, take fire, blaze out; be inflamed, be on fire.

ardor, ōris, m. fire, heat; ardor, enthusiasm, zeal.

arduus, a, um, high, lofty, steep; neut. as subst., **arduum**, ī, n., a height, a steep.

arēna see **harēna**.

arēnōsus see **harēnōsus**.

āreō, ēre, uī, grow dry, become parched.

ārēns, entis, dry, parched.

Arēthūsa, ae, f. a fountain in Sicily.

argentum, ī, n., silver; plate, money.

Argivus, a, um, of Argos, Argive; Grecian; masc. plur. as subst., **Argivī**, the Argives, the Greeks.

Argolienus, a, um, of Argos, Argolic; Grecian.

Argos, n. (only nom. and acc.), also plur., **Argi, ōrum**, m., Argos, a city in the Peloponnesus.

arg-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, show, prove.

āridus, a, um, dry, parched.

ari-ēs, -etis, m., ram; battering-ram.

arma, ōrum, n., plur., arms, weapons, armor; implements, tools, instruments, utensils; tackle.

armātus, a, um, part. of **armō**, armed, equipped; masc. as subst., **armātus**, ī, m., an armed man, soldier.

armentum, ī, n., cattle for ploughing; herd, drove.

armi-ger, -gerī, m., armor-bearer, armipot-ēns, -entis, powerful in arms, warlike.

armisonus, a, um, with ringing armor, of the clanging armor.

armō, āre, āvī, ātum, arm, equip.

armus, ī, m., shoulder; flank, side.

arō, āre, āvī, ātum, plough; till, inhabit.

arrēctus, a, um, part. of **arrigo**, erect, rising, lifted up; pricked up, attentive; keen, eager, heightened.

ar-ripiō, ere, -ripuī, -reptum, seize.

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ars, artis, f., *art, skill; artifice, craft, cunning, trick.*

arti-fex, -fexis, m., *craftsman, artist; schemer, plotter, trickster.*

artus, ūs, m., *joint; limb; parts of the body.*

artus, a, um, part of areeo, con-
fined; close, tight, narrow.

arvum, ī, n., *field; land, region; shore.*

arx, arcis, f., *citadel, stronghold; height, summit.*

Ascanius, ī, m., *the son of Aeneas.*

a-scendo, ere, -scendī, -scēsum,
climb, mount, ascend.

ascēsus, ūs, m., *climbing, ascent.*

Asia, ae, f., *Asia Minor; Asla.*

aspargō (or aspergō), inis, f.,
sprinkling; spray.

aspectō, āre, āvī, ātum, look
upon, gaze at.

aspectus, ūs, m., *glance, gaze; sight, appearance, look, aspect.*

asper, era, erum, rough, rugged,
thorny; embossed; harsh, bitter, fierce, cruel.

asperō, āre, āvī, ātum, roughen,
ruffle.

a-spicō, ere, -spexī, -spectum,
behold, see; look on, regard; con-
sider.

aspirō, āre, āvī, ātum, breathe
upon (trans. or intrans); favor,
smile on.

asportō, āre, āvī, ātum, carry,
carry away.

Assaricus, ī, m., *a king of Troy*
and grandfather of Anchises.

as-sentīō, ire, -sēnsī, -sēsum
(also deponenti), agree, consent,
approve.

asservō, āre, āvī, ātum, watch
over, guard.

assiduē, adv., *continually, con-*
stantly, always.

assiduus, a, um, incessant, con-
stant.

assimilis, e, ulj., *like.*

assuētus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of assuesco, accustomed, trained,

assultus, ūs, m., *assault, attack.*

as-surgō, ere, -surrēxī, -sur-
rēctum, rise up, rise.

ast, conj., *another form of at.*

a-stō, -stāre, -stitī, stand by
or near; alight; stand, arise.

astrum, ī, n., *a star; sub astra,*
to heaven; in plur., the sky,
heavens, firmament.

Astyan-ax, -actis, m., *the son of*
Hector.

asylum, ī, n., *place of refuge;*
sanctuary.

at or ast, conj., *but, yet, still, how-*
ever, moreover; now.

āter, tra, trum, black, dark, sad,
gloomy.

Atī, ōrum, m., *the Atii, name of a*
Roman family.

Atī-as, -antis, m., *a fabled king*
changed to a mountain in Africa.

atque or āe, conj., *and, and*
also, and further, and in fact;
in comparisons, as, than.

Atridēs, ae, m., *a son of Atreus.*

atrium, ī, n., *hall, court; in plur.,*
more generally, halls, rooms,
chambers.

atrōx, ōcis, cruel, harsh, fierce,
savage.

at-tingō, ere, -tigi, -tactum,
touch, reach, find, overtake.

attollō, ere, lift up, raise; build,
rear, throw up, heave; with se,
rise.

attonitus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of attono, spell-bound, astounded,
amazed, awed, confounded.

atton-ō, āre, -uī, -itum, thunder
at, strike with awe.

attrectō, āre, āvī, ātum, touch,
handle.

Atyas, Atyos, m., *a young Trojan.*

auctor, ōris, m., *founder; author,*
instigator, contriver, counsellor;
surety, backer.

audāx, ācis, bold, daring, cour-
ageous, gallant.

audēns, entis, pres. part. of
audeo, bold, fearless.

audeō, ēre, ausus sum, dare, venture; be bold or daring.

audiō, īre, īvī, itum, hear, listen or hearken to; heed; examine, inquire into.

auferō, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, bear away, carry off; shut out, blot out; with **se,** take one's self off, hurry away.

augeō, ēre, auxī, auctum, increase,

augur, uris, m. and f., augur, soothsayer; seer, prophet; in apposition as adj., *prophetic.*

augurium, ī, n., art of divination; omen, sign, foreboding.

Augustus, ī, m., the emperor C. Octavius Caesar.

aula, ae, f., hall, court, palace.

aulaeum, ī, n., tapestry, hanging, curtain.

Aulis, idis, f., a seaport of Boeotia.

aura, ae, f., air, breeze; breath; sky, heavens, upper world; gleam, sheen; ferre sub auras, bring to light; ad auras, up, on high, aloft.

aurātus, a, um, gilded, adorned with gold.

aureus, a, um, of gold, golden; gilded; glittering, splendid.

auricomus, a, um, with golden hair; hence, with golden foliage.

aurīga, ae, m., charioteer, driver.

auris, is, f., ear.

aurōra, ae, f., dawn, morning; personified, Aurora, the goddess of dawn.

aurum, ī, n., gold.

Ausonia, ae, f., a poetic name for Italy.

Ausonius, a, um, Ausonian, Italian.

auspex, -icis, m. and f., soothsayer, seer; hence, director, guide, favorer.

auspiciū, ī, n., divination, augury, auspices; command, guidance, direction, government.

auster, tri, m., the south wind; in general, a gale.

ausum, ī, n., attempt, daring deed.

aut, or; aut — aut, either — or.

autem, but, however; also, now, again.

Automedōn, ontis, m., the charioteer of Achilles.

autumnus, ī, m., autumn.

auxilium, ī, n., aid, help, assistance; resources.

avarus, a, um, eager; covetous, greedy.

ā-vehō, ere, -vexī, -vectum, carry away, bear away; in pass., be gone, depart.

ā-vellō, ere, -velli (-vulsi), -vulsum, tear from or away.

Avernus, ī, m., a lake near Cumae. According to the myth, an entrance to the lower world was here; hence, the lower world, hell.

Avernus, a, um, of Avernus; neut. plur. as subst., Averno, ōrum, n., the neighborhood of Avernus; the lower world, hell.

āversus, a, um, part. of averto, turned or turning away; with averted gaze, askance; estranged, alienated, hostile, unfriendly; far, remote.

āver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum, turn away, keep from, avert; end, remove.

avidus, a, um, eager, longing.

avis, is, f., bird.

āvius, a, um, out of the way, remote, unfrequented; neut. as subst., āvium, ī, n., an unfrequented place, by-way.

avūnculus, ī, m., a mother's brother, uncle.

avus, ī, m., grandfather, forefather, ancestor.

axis, is, m., axle-tree; pole of the heavens, the heavens, sky; canopy, vault.

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bāca, ae, f., *berry*.bācātus, a, um, *set with pearls*.bacehor, āri, ātus sum, *worship Bacchus; revel, rage, race, fly or run wildly about; perf. part. with pass. force, sought or trodden in the revel*.Bacchus, ī, m., the god of wine; hence, *wine*.balteus, ī, m., *belt*.barathrum, ī, n., *gulf, abyss, chasm*.barba, ae, f., *beard*.barbaricus, a, um, *barbaric, foreign*.barbarus, a, um, *foreign, uncivilized, savage, barbarous*.

Barcaeī, ōrum, m., the people of Barce, a town in Libya.

Barcē, ēs, f., the nurse of Sycharus.

beātus, a, um, *happy, blessed, fortunate*.Bēbrycius, a, um, of Bebrycia, a province of Asia Minor, *Bebrycian*.Bēlīdēs, ae, m., *son of Belus*.bellātrix, īcis, f., *a warrior maiden; as an adj., warlike*.bellō, āre, āvī, ātum, *war, wage war*.bellum, ī, n., *war, warfare; combat*.bēlva, ae, f., *beast, monster*.

Belas, ī, m., the father of Dido; a distant ancestor of Dido; the father of Palamedes.

bene, adv., *well*.benignus, a, um, *kindly, friendly*.Berecynthus, a, um, of Berecynia, a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, *Berecynthian, a Berecynthian*.

Berōē, ēs, f., the wife of Dorychus, one of Aeneas' company.

bibō, ere, bibi, *drink, drink in*.bibulus, a, um, *thirsty*.bicolor, oris, *two-colored, dappled*.bidens, entis, f., *animal for sacrifice, victim*.biformis, e, *two-formed, double*.bigae, ārum, f. plur., *pair of horses, span; (two-horse) chariot*.bijugus, a, um, *yoked together; two-horse*.bilinguis, e, *double-tongued, lying, false, treacherous*.bīlī, ae, a, *two by two, two apiece; a pair, two*.bipatēns, entis, *opening two ways, double; wide open*.bipennis, e, *two-edged; as subst., bipennis, is, f., battle-axe*.birēmis, is, f., *a vessel with two banks of oars; galley, ship*.bis, adv., *twice*.

Bitiās, ae, m., a Carthaginian noble.

blandus, a, um, *smooth tongued, flattering, caressing, soft, pleasing*.

Bōla, ae, f., an ancient town in Latium.

bonus, a, um, *good, kindly*.

Boreās, ae, m., the north wind.

bōs, bovis, m. and f., *bull, bullock, ox*.bracchium, ī, n., *arm, branch; plur., sail-yards, yards*.brattea, ae, f., *thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, foil*.brevis, e, *short; shallow; neut. plur. as subst., brevia, lum, n., shoals, shallows*.brevisiter, adv., *briefly*.

Bracareus, ei, m., a hundred-handed giant.

bruma, ae, f., the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice; *winter*.brumālis, e, *wintery, of winter*.

Brutus, ī, m., L. Junius Brutus, the first consul of Rome.

bubō, ōnis, fem. in Virgil, but regularly *muse, owl, screech-owl*.

Butēs, ae, m., king of the Bebrycians.

Būthrōtum, **ī**, **n.**, a town of Epirus.

Byrsa, **ae**, **f.**, the citadel of Carthage.

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caecū-men, **-mīnis**, **n.**, *summit, peak.*

caŭō, **ere**, **cecidī**, **cāsum**, *fall; set, sink; drop, belowered; perish, die; sink, abate, cease, fail; fall out, happen, come to pass.*

cadūcus, **a**, **um**, *fallen, slain.*

cadus, **ī**, **m.**, *large earthen jar, cask; funeral urn.*

caecus, **a**, **um**, *blind, blinded; aimless, confused; hidden, secret, dark, obscure; uncertain, doubtful.*

caedēs, **is**, **f.**, *slaughter, violence, murderous outrage.*

caedō, **ere**, **cecidī**, **caesum**, *cut; cut down; slay, slaughter.*

caelestis, **e**, *heavenly, celestial; plur. as subst., caelestēs, lum, m., the gods.*

caelicola, **ae**, **m.** and **f.**, *a god.*

caelifer, **era**, **erum**, *heaven-supporting, sky-bearing.*

caelō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *engrave, carve in relief, emboss.*

caelum, **ī**, **n.**, *the sky, heavens, the upper world.*

Caeneus, **eos** of **eī**, **m.**, *a girl changed by Neptune into a boy.*

caenum, **ī**, **n.**, *mud, filth.*

caerula, **ōrum**, **n. plur.**, *the dark blue sea, the deep.*

caeruleus, **a**, **um**, *dark blue, sea-green, green; dark, black, gloomy.*

Caesar, **aris**, **m.**, *Caesar Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.*

caesariēs, **eī**, **f.**, *hair, locks.*

caesp-es, **-itis**, **m.**, *(cut) turf, sod.*

caestus, **ūs**, **m.**, *cestus, gauntlet, for boxing.*

Caicus, **ī**, **m.**, *a companion of Aeneas.*

Cālēta, **ae**, **f.**, *a town and harbor of Latium.*

calcar, **āris**, **n.**, *spur.*

Calchās, **antis**, **m.**, *a seer among the Greeks before Troy.*

caleō, **ēre**, **uī**, *glow.*

calidus, **a**, **um**, *warm, hot.*

cālig-ō, **-inis**, **f.**, *mist, fog; darkness, gloom.*

cāligō, **āre**, *veil in darkness or gloom; spread darkness.*

callis, **is**, **m.**, *footway, track, path.*

calor, **ōris**, **m.**, *warmth, heat.*

calx, **calcis**, **f.**, *heel; foot.*

Camarina, **ae**, **f.**, *a town in Sicily.*

Camillus, **ī**, **m.**, *M. Furius Camillus, a famous Roman.*

camīnus, **ī**, **m.**, *furnace, forge.*

campus, **ī**, **m.**, *plain, field: level surface; the Campus Martius, outside the walls of Rome.*

candeō, **ēre**, **uī**, *be white, shine, glisten; be at a white heat, glow.*

candidus, **a**, **um**, *white, snow-white; fair, beautiful.*

candor, **ōris**, **m.**, *whiteness.*

cāneō, **ēre**, **uī**, *be white, gray.*

canis, **is**, **m.** and **f.**, *dog, hound.*

canistrum, **ī**, **n.**, *basket.*

cānitiēs, **em**, **ē**, **f.**, *hoariness; gray hair.*

canō, **ere**, **cecinī**, *sing; foretell; tell of, proclaim, spread abroad.*

canōrus, **a**, **um**, *tuneful, melodious, musical.*

cantus, **ūs**, **m.**, *song, singing; note, blast, music.*

cānus, **a**, **um**, *hoary, gray; venerable.*

capess-ō, **ere**, **-ivī**, **-itum**, *seize; make for, seek; execute, undertake, do.*

capīō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **captum**, *take, seize, lay hold of; reach, occupy; ensnare, delude, deceive; charm, fascinate.*

Capitōlium, **ī**, **n.**, *the Capitol, at Rome.*

capra, **ae**, **f.**, *she-goat.*

caprigenus, **a**, **um**, *of the goat kind, of goats.*

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captīvus, a, um, *captured, plundered*; also as subst., *captive*.

captō, āre, āvi, ātum, *catch at eagerly*; *listen to catch*.

captus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of **capio**; as subst., **captus**, i, m., or **capta**, ae, f., *a captive, a prisoner*.

capulus, i, m., *handle, hilt*.

cap-ut, -itis, n., *the head, top, summit*; *life*; *soul*; *person*.

Capys, yos, m., *a companion of Aeneas*; *a king of Alba*.

carbasus, i, f., *sail, canvas*.

carcer, eris, m., *prison, dungeon*.

carchesium, i, n., *drinking-cup, goblet*.

card-ō, -inis, m., *hinge, turning point, crisis*.

careō, ēre, uī, itum, *be without, be free from*; *be deprived of, lack, miss*; *give up, resign*.

carina, ae, f., *keel, ship, vessel*.

carmen, minis, n., *song, note*; *prophecy, response*; *spell, incantation*; *verse*.

Carpathius, a, um, of *Carpathus*, an island in the Aegean sea, *Carpathian*.

carp-ō, ere, -sī, -tum, *pluck, pull off*; *enjoy*; *prey upon, waste, consume*; w. **viam**, *pursue, hasten on*.

cārus, a, um, *dear*; *loving, fond*.

Caspius, a, um, *Caspian*.

Cassandra, ae, f., *a daughter of Priam*.

cassus, a, um, *wanting, deprived of*; in **cassum** or **incassum**, adv., *in vain, vainly*.

castellum, i, n., *castle, stronghold*.

castigō, āre, āvi, ātum, *chastise, punish*; *chide, reprove*.

Castrum, i, n., *Fort* (as proper name); in plur., **castra**, orum, *camp, encampment*.

castus, a, um, *pure, spotless*; *pious, holy*.

cāsus, ūs, m., *fall, downfall, ruin*; *event, chance*; *emergency, crisis*; *misfortune, calamity, affliction, mishap*.

catēna, ae, f., *chain, fetter*.

caterna, ae, f., *crowd, train, throng*.

Catō, ōnis, m., *M. Porcius Cato*, a famous Roman.

catulus, i, m., *young dog*; *whelp, cub*.

Caucasus, i, m., *a chain of mountains in Asia*.

cauda, ae, f., *tail*.

Caulōn, ōnis, m., *a town in Southern Italy*.

causa, ae, f., *cause, reason, motive*; *pretext*; *cause or case at law*.

cautēs, is, f., *a rough, pointed rock, crag, reef*.

cavea, ae, f., *cavity*; *spectators' seats, theatre*.

caverna, ae, f., *hollow, cavern, cave*.

cavō, āre, āvi, ātum, *hollow out*; *make an opening in*.

cavus, a, um, *hollow*; *empty, vain*.

Cēcropidēs, ae, m., *a son of Cērops*, an ancient king of Athens; in plur., *the Athenians*.

cēdō, ere, cēssi, cēssum, *go, withdraw, depart*; *give way, yield, submit*; *fall to, come into possession of*.

Celaenō, ūs, f., *one of the Harpies*.

celebrō, āre, āvi, ātum, *resort to in crowds*; *keep holiday, hold a festival*; *celebrate*.

cel-er, -eris, -ere, *swift, fleet, quick, rapid*.

celerō, āre, āvi, ātum, *hasten, hurry, quicken*.

cella, ae, f., *storehouse*; *cell*.

cēlō, āre, āvi, ātum, *conceal, hide*.

celsus, a, um, *lofty, high*.

Centaurus, ī, m., *Centaur*, a fabulous monster, half man, half horse; **Centaurus, i, f.,** the name of a ship.

centum, indecl. num. adj., *hundred.*

centumgeminus, a, um, hundredfold; (of Briareus) *hundred-armed.*

Ceraunia, ōrum, n. plur., the Ceraunian mountains, in Epirus.

Cerberus, ī, m., the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance of the lower world.

Cercalis, e, of Ceres; *wheat-ear*; **w. arma, for corn-dressing** or *mowing bread.*

cerebrum, ī, n., *brain.*

Cer-ēs, -eris, f., the goddess of agriculture; hence, *corn, grain.*

cernō, ere, crēvī, crētum, separate; see, discern, behold; perceive, understand; determine, decide.

certāmen, minis, n., contest, struggle, strife; rivalry, emulation.

certātum, adv., *emulously, eagerly.*

certē, adv., *certainly, indeed, surely, truly.*

certō, āre, āvī, ātum, contend, strive with, rival.

certus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cerno, determined, resolved; certain, fixed, sure, inevitable; steady, unfaltering, trusty; true, undoubted; certum facere, to inform, tell.

cerva, ae, f., *hind, deer.*

cervix, icis, f., *neck.*

cervus, ī, m., *stag, deer.*

cessō, āre, āvī, ātum, stop, cease, slacken, abate; be idle.

cētus, ī, m., in plur., cētē, n., *sea-monster, whale.*

cēterus, a, um, the rest of, remaining, other, else.

ceu, adv., *as, like; as if.*

Chalcidicus, a, um, of Chalcis, in Euboea, Chalcidian.

Chāōn, onis, m., a son of Priam.

Chāonia, ae, f., a district of Epirus.

Chāonius, a, um, Chaonian.

chaos, abl. chao, n., *boundless empty space; personified as a god of the lower world, Chaos.*

Charōn, ōntis, m., the ferry-man of the river Styx in the lower world.

Charybdis, is, f., a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily.

Chimaera, ae, f., a fabulous fire-breathing monster; the name of a ship.

chlamys, ydis, f., *mantle, cloak, scarf.*

chorēa, ae, f., *dance (in a ring).*

chorus, ī, m., *dance (in a ring); chorus, choir; band, troop.*

ciō, ciēre, cīvī, citum, move, stir; rouse, excite; disturb, startle; call upon, invoke, call; cause, bring forth, utter.

cīngō, ere, cīnxī, cinctum, surround, gird, encircle.

cīngulum, ī, n., *girdle, belt.*

cīn-is, -eris, m., *ashes.*

cīreā, adv. and prep. w. acc., *around, about, near.*

Cīrē, ēs, (ae), f., a sorceress, daughter of the Sun.

cīrenitus, ūs, m., *circuit.*

cīculus, ī, m., *circle, ring, circlet.*

cīcum, adv. and prep. w. acc., *around, about, near.*

cīcum-dō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, put or fasten around; surround, encircle.

cīcum-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, bear or carry around; turn round; encircle, wheel round, purify.

cīcum-flectō, ere, -flectī, -flexum, turn about.

cīcum-fundō, ere, -fudī, -fūsum, pour around; in pass., surround, encompass, encircle.

cīcumfūsus, a, um, part. of circumfundo, surrounding, encircling, gathered round, encompassing, thronging about.

cīcum-plector, ī, -plexus sum, clasp or gird around.

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- circum-spicîō, ere, -spexi, -spectum**, look about upon, survey.
- circum-stō, -stāre, -stetī, sur-**round, stand around; encompass, encircle, beset.
- circumtextus, a, um, part. of circumtexo**, woven around.
- circum-veniō, ire, -veni, -ventum**, surround, encompass, encircle.
- circumvolō, āre, āvi, ātum**, fly or flutter around, hover around.
- circum-volvō, ere, -volūtum**, roll round, revolve; in pass., round, complete.
- circus, ī, m.**, circle, race course.
- Classeus, ei, m.**, a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Priam's wife.
- Cithaerōn, ōnis, m.**, a mountain in Boeotia.
- cithara, ae, f.**, harp, lyre, lute.
- citō, (citiūs, citissimē), adv.**, quickly, soon.
- citus, a, um**, quick, swift.
- civilis, e, of a citizen, civic.**
- civis, is, m. and f.**, citizen, fellow-citizen.
- clādēs, is, f.**, slaughter, havoc, carnage; disaster.
- clam, adv.**, secretly, unawares.
- clāmō, āre, āvi, ātum**, call by name, call upon.
- clāmor, ōris, m.**, shout, shouting; cry, shriek; applause; noise, din.
- clangor, ōris, m.**, clang, clash, blare; noise, din.
- clārēscō, ere, clāruī, grow clearer**; grow louder.
- Clarus, a, um**, *Clarian*, of *Clarus*, a town in Ionia containing a temple of Apollo; *nase*, as subst., the *Clarian* god, Apollo.
- clārus, a, um**, bright; clear, loud, distinct; famous, renowned.
- clāsula, is, f.**, fleet, squadron.
- clau-dō, ere, -si, -sum**, close, shut up; shut in, enclose.
- claudus, a, um**, lame, crippled.
- claustra, ōrum, n. plur.**, barriers, bars.
- clāvus, ī, m.**, nail; hence, from similarity of shape, tiller, rudder, helm.
- cliēns, entis, m. and f.**, client, dependant, retainer.
- clipeus, ī, m.**, shield.
- Cloanthus, ī, m.**, a companion of Aeneas.
- Cluentius, ī, m.**, the name of a Roman family.
- Cōcētus, ī, m.**, a river in the lower world.
- co-cō, -īre, -iī (-īvi), -itum**, meet, gather; encounter; curdle, congeal.
- coepl, isse, coeptus sum**, begin.
- coeptum, ī, n.**, undertaking, design, purpose.
- coerceō, ēre, uī, itum**, confine, restrain.
- coetus, ūs, m.**, assembly, company, crowd, flock.
- Coeus, ī, m.**, a Titan, the father of Latona.
- cōgnātus, a, um**, related (by blood), kindred.
- cōgnōmen, minis, n.**, surname; name.
- cōgnōminis, e**, having the same name, bearing his name.
- cō-gnōscō, ere, -gnōvī, -gnitum**, learn, hear of, recognize; understand, know.
- cōgō, ere, coēgi, coactum**, collect, gather, assemble; thicken, condense; marshal, keep in line; drive, compel, force.
- cohibeō, ēre, uī, itum**, confine; restrain, check.
- co-hors, -hortis, f.**, enclosure; troop, squadron; band, multitude.
- col-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum**, fall together, sink in, collapse; swoon, faint.
- Collāthius, a, um**, of *Collatia*, a town near Rome, *Collatine*.
- col-ligō, ere, -lēgi, -lētum**, bring together, collect, assemble; w. arma, take in sail, reef.

collis, is, m., *hill.*

collūceō, ēre, shine, gleam.

collum, ī, n., *neck.*

collustrō, āre, āvī, ātum, light up; survey, examine.

colō, ere, colui, cultum, cultivate, till, inhabit; hold dear, cherish; honor, revere, keep.

colōnūs, ī, m., *husbandman; settler.*

color, ōris, m., *color, hue; complexion, beauty.*

coluber, brī, m., *serpent, snake.*

columba, ae, f., *dove.*

columna, ae, f., *column, pillar.*

coma, ae, f., *hair, locks, tresses; leaves, foliage.*

comāns, antis, with long hair; crested, plumed.

com-es, -itis, m. and f., *companion, comrade; attendant.*

comitātus, ūs, m., *retinue, train, company.*

comitor, āri, ātus sum, accompany, attend, follow.

commendō, āre, āvī, ātum, commend, entrust.

com-misceō, ēre, -miscui, -mixtum (mistum), mix, mingle.

com-missum, ī, n., *offence, fault.*

com-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum, join; engage in, begin; commit, transgress.

com-moveō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move, stir; disturb, alarm, arouse, enrage, move.

communis, e, common, shared alike.

cōmō, ere, compsi, comptum, arrange, dress, plait; adorn.

compāgēs, is, f., *joint, seam, fastening.*

compellō, āre, āvī, ātum, address, accost, speak to.

com-pellō, ere, -puli, -pulsum, drive, force.

com-plector, ī, -plexus sum, enfold, embrace.

compleō, ēre, ēvī, ētum, fill, fill up, throng; complete.

complexus, ūs, m., *embrace.*

com-pōnō, ere, -posui, -positum, put together, build; settle, agree, arrange, plan; compose, settle, still, quiet, calm.

compositō, adv., *according to agreement, as was agreed.*

com-prehēdō (-prehendō), ere, -prehēdi, -prehensum, seize, grasp, clasp; recount, enumerate, sum up.

com-primō, ere, -pressi, -pressum, check, repress, restrain, stay.

concavus, a, um, hollow, arched.

con-cēdō, ere, -cēssi, -cēssum, depart, go away, leave, withdraw, retire; give up, allow.

concha, ae, f., *conch-shell, conch; trumpet.*

con-cidō, ere, -cidi, fall, sink.

concellō, āre, āvī, ātum, unite; win, obtain, secure.

concillium, ī, n., *assembly, gathering; council.*

con-cipiō, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, catch, become possessed by; imagine, grasp; conceive.

concltō, āre, āvī, ātum, rouse, excite.

concltus, a, um, part. of conleco, stirred up; rough, rushing.

conclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, cry out; shout aloud.

conclūdō, ere, -si, -sum, enclose.

con-cors, -cordis, harmonious, friendly, peaceful, in concord.

concrētus, a, um, part. of concreseo, hardened; ingrained; matted, clotted.

con-currō, ere, -curri (-e-curri), -cursum, run or rush together; engage, fight, clash.

concursum, ūs, m., *crowd, assembly.*

con-cutiō, ere, -cussi, -cussum, shake; alarm, arouse, strike with panic.

condēnsus, a, um, crowded together, crouching.

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con-dō, ere, -didi, -ditum.
found, build; establish, bring in;
hide, conceal; treasure up, keep
close; bury.

**cōnferō, ferre, contuli, collā-
tum, bring together, join; w.
gradum, walk by one's side.**

**cōnferſus, a, um, part. of con-
fercio, crowded together, in close
array.**

cōn-ficō, ere, -fēci, -fectum
(inf. pass. **cōnferi**), accomplish,
fulfil, finish; wear out, spend,
waste, exhaust.

**cōn-fidō, ere, -fīsus sum, be-
lieve in, hope for, have trust in.**

cōn-figō, ere, -fixi, -fixum.
pierce.

cōn-fiteor, ēri, -fessus sum,
confess, acknowledge.

cōn-fligō, ere, -flixi, -flictum,
clash together, contend, struggle.

**cōn-fugio, ere, -fūgi, flee for help
or refuge, take refuge with.**

cōn-fundō, ere, -fudi, -fūsum,
mingle; heap together; confuse,
perplex; break.

**congem-ō, ere, -ui, groan deeply,
utter a groan.**

con-gerō, ere, -gessi, -gestum,
pile up, heap up; build.

con-gredior, i, -gressus sum,
encounter, meet, be matched with.

congressus, us, m., meeting.

con-jiciō, ere, -jēci, -jectum,
hurl, cast, throw; w. **se**, rush,
hasten, dart.

**conifer, era, erum, cone-bearing,
coned.**

**cō-nitor, i, -nīsus or -nīsus
sum, put forth all one's strength,
strain, struggle.**

**conjugium, i, n., union; mar-
riage; husband, wife.**

**con-jungō, ere, -juxi, -junc-
tum, join, unite.**

**con-junx, -jūgis, m. or f., hus-
band, wife; also, one's betrothed.**

**cōnor, āri, ātus sum, try, at-
tempt, undertake.**

**cōnsanguineus, a, um, related
by blood; as subst., kinsman.**

**cōnsanguinitās, tātis, f., kin-
ship, blood relationship.**

**cōn-scendō, ere, -scendi, -scen-
sum, mount, climb, ascend; em-
bark on.**

**cōnscius, a, um, conscious, privy
to; confederate; conscious of
guilt.**

cōn-sequor, ī, -secutus sum,
follow, follow up, pursue.

cōn-serō, ere, -serui, -sertum,
fasten; weave; w. **proellum**,
join, engage in.

consessus, ūs, m., assembly,

cōn-sidō, ere, -sēdi, -sēssum,
sit down, take one's seat; alight;
sink; settle, take up one's abode.

**cōnsilium, i, n., plan, purpose,
design; counsel, advice; council.**

cōn-sistō, ere, -stiti, -stitum,
take one's stand, halt, stop; set
foot on; rest, alight.

cōnson-ō, āre, -ui, resound, ring.

cōnspectus, ūs, m., sight, view.

**cōn-spicō, ere, -spexi, -spec-
tum, look at, gaze upon; see,
catch sight of.**

**cōn-sternō, ere, -strāvi, -strā-
tum, strew, cover.**

cōnstit-uō, ere, -ui, -ūtum,
place, put, set up; decide, resolve.

cōn-stō, āre, -stiti, -stātum,
stand firm, be fixed, steady, settled.

cōn-sul, -sulis, m., consul.

**cōnsul-ō, ere, -ui, -tum, ask
counsel or advice from; consult.**

**cōnsultum, i, n., advice, counsel,
response.**

**cōn-sumō, ere, -sumpsi, -sump-
tum, consume, devour; use up,
spend, waste away.**

**cōn-surgō, ere, -surrexi, -sur-
rectum, rise; grow stranger.**

contactus, ūs, m., touch.

**con-temnō, ere, -tempsi, -temp-
tum, despise, hold in contempt,
defy.**

conten-dô, ere, -dî, -tum, stretch, strain, draw; direct, steer; shoot; strive, endeavor, hasten; struggle, contend.

contentus, a, um, part. of contendo, drawn tight, bended.

contentus, a, um, part. of contineo, satisfied, content.

conterreo, ere, uî, itum, terrify, frighten.

con-texô, ere, -texuî, -textum, weave together; build, frame, construct.

con-tiêscô, ere, -ticuî, become silent, be hushed, hold one's peace.

con-tineô, ere, -tinuî, -tentum, hold together; restrain, check, stay, stop.

con-tingô, ere, -tigi, -tactum, touch; reach, gain; defile, pollute; impers., befall, happen, be one's lot.

continuô, adv., forthwith, immediately.

con-torqueô, ere, -torsî, -tor-tum, turn, twist, hurl.

contra, adv., opposite, over against, against; on the other hand; in reply; contra, prep. w. acc., opposite, over against; against.

con-trahô, ere, -traxi, tractum, draw together, gather, assemble.

contrarius, a, um, opposite, lying over against; contrary, opposing; hostile, adverse,

con-tundô, ere, -tudi, -tûsum, crush; subdue, quell.

contus, î, m., pole, pike.

cônûbium, î, n., marriage, wedlock; often in the plur. of a single marriage.

cônus, î, m., cone; peak or spike of a helmet.

convallis, is, f., valley, vale.

convectô, âre, collect, bring in, carry home.

con-vellô, ere, -velli, -vulsum, tear away, tear down, wrench off.

con-venîô, ire, -veni, -ventum, come together, assemble, gather.

conventus, ūs, m., meeting, assembly.

conver-tô, ere, -ti, -sum, turn; turn around; direct; change.

convexus, a, um, concave, vaulted; neut. as subst., convexum, î, n., vault or arch of heaven, sky; a hollow.

convivium, î, n., feast, banquet.

convol-vô, ere, -vi, -âtum, roll together, roll up, coil.

convulsus, a, um, part. of convello, shattered; burst open; rent asunder, torn asunder.

co-orior, iri, -ortus sum, arise, rise, spring up.

côpia, æ, f., abundance, plenty; opportunity, leave; force, (generally in plur.) forces, troops.

cor, cordis, n., heart, soul.

Cora, æ, f., a town in Latium.

côram, adv., before, in one's presence, before one's eyes; in person.

Corinthus, î, f., Corinth, a city in Greece.

corneus, a, um, of horn.

corneus, a, um, of cornel-wood, of cornel-trees.

cornipês, pedis, horn-footed, hoofed.

cornû, ūs, n., horn; yard-arm.

cornum, î, n., cornel-cherry.

Coroebus, î, m., a Phrygian, an ally of Priam.

corôna, æ, f., crown, garland, wreath; circle.

corônô, âre, âvi, âtum, crown, wreath; surround.

corporeus, a, um, of the body.

corp-us, -oris, n., body, frame; figure, form; dead body, corpse; in plur., the dead; hull.

cor-ripiô, ere, -ripi, -reptum, seize, snatch, snatch up, catch, grasp; w. corpus, start up, spring up; w. vium, spatium, etc., hasten over, speed on.

cor-rumpô, ere, -rûpi, -rûptum, destroy, ruin; taint, spoil.

cort-ex, -leis, m., bark.

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- cortina**, ae, f., *cauldron, tripod ; oracle.*
- Cōrus**, I, m., the north-west wind.
- coruseō**, āre, *wave, shake, brandish.*
- coruseus**, a, um, *waving, flickering ; flashing, sparkling.*
- Corybanti**, a, um, *of the Corybantes (priests of Cybele), Corybantian.*
- Corynaeus**, I, m., a comrade of Aeneas.
- Corythus**, I, m., a town of Etruria.
- Cossus**, I, m., *A. Cornelius Cossus, a Roman consul.*
- costa**, ae, f., *rib ; side.*
- cothurnus**, I, m., *hunting-boot, buskin.*
- crassus**, a, um, *thick, clotted.*
- crāstinus**, a, um, *of to-morrow, to-morrow's.*
- crātēr**, ēris, m., and **crātēra**, ae, f., *mixing-bowl ; oil-jar, cup.*
- creātrix**, īels, f., *one who gives life, mother.*
- crēber**, bra, brum, *frequent, incessant, numerous, quickly repeated ; coming quick, thick and fast ; quick, rapid ; as adv., again and again, fast.*
- crēbrēsēō**, ere, **crēbruī**, grow more frequent ; freshen.
- crē-dō**, ere, -didī, -ditum, *believe, trust, put faith in ; suppose, think ; confide, entrust.*
- cremō**, āre, āvi, ātum, *burn, consume.*
- crepitō**, āre, āvi, ātum, *rattle, crackle, rattle.*
- crep-ō**, āre, -pi, -itum, *crack, rattle, crash ; break with a crash.*
- Crēs**, ētis, m., a Cretan.
- crēsēō**, ere, **crēvi**, **crētum**, *be born, arise, grow ; crētus, sprung from, descended from.*
- Crētus**, a, um, *of Crete, Cretan.*
- Crēssa**, ae, f., a Cretan woman.
- Crēta**, ae, f., *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.*
- Crētæus**, a, um, *Cretan.*
- Crēusa**, ae, f., the wife of Aeneas.
- crimen**, minis, n., *charge, accusation ; crime, fault, offence.*
- Crimisus**, I, m., a river in Sicily ; the god of the river.
- crinis**, is, m., *the hair, locks ; the tail or train of a shooting star.*
- crinitus**, a, um, *long-haired.*
- crispō**, āre, ātum, *wave, brandish.*
- crista**, ae, f., *crest, plume.*
- cristatus**, a, um, *crested, plumed.*
- croceus**, a, um, *saffron, yellow.*
- crūdēlis**, e, *cruel, pitiless, merciless, ruthless, hard-hearted ; bitter, bloody, frightful.*
- crūdēlter**, adv., *cruelly.*
- crūdus**, a, um, *bloody, raw ; of raw hide ; fresh, sturdy, lusty, vigorous.*
- cruentus**, a, um, *bloody, blood-stained ; blood-red ; bloodthirsty, murderous.*
- cruor**, ōris, m., *blood, gore.*
- cubile**, is, n., *couch, bed.*
- cubitus**, I, n., *elbow.*
- culmen**, minis, n., *top, summit, roof ; height, pinnacle.*
- culpa**, ae, f., *fault, guilt, offence, weakness.*
- culpatus**, a, um, *guilty, to be blamed.*
- culter**, trī, m., *knife.*
- cultrix**, īels, f., *she who dwells or haunts, inhabitant ; protectress, mistress.*
- cultus**, ūs, m., *tilling, cultivation ; made of life, living ; dress, attire.*
- cum**, prep. w. abl., *with.*
- cum**, conj. *when, since, while, although ; cum...tum, both... and.*
- Cūmae**, ārum, f., *Cumae, a city of Campania, in Italy.*
- Cūmaeus**, a, um, *of Cumae, Cumæan.*
- cumulō**, āre, āvi, ātum, *heap up, increase ; load.*
- cumulus**, I, m., *heap, mass, pile.*

cūnābula, ōrum, n. plur., *cradle*.
cunetor, ari, ātus sum, *delay*,
hesitate, linger.

cūnctus, a, um, *all, the whole, entire*.

cuneus, ī, m., *wedge*; *rows of a theatre*, from their wedge-shaped divisions.

eupīd-ō, -inis, f., *desire, longing, eagerness, passion*.

Cupid-ō, -inis, m., *Cupid*, son of Venus and god of love.

eupio, ere, ivi (ii), itum, *desire, be eager, wish, long*.

cupressus, ī, f., *cypress*.

cūr, adv., *why?*

cūra, ae, f., *care, solicitude, concern*; *grief, sorrow, anxiety*; *distress or pangs (of love)*; *task, duty*; *object of care*.

Curēs, ium, m., f., *a town of the Sabines*.

Cūrētes, um, m., *the most ancient inhabitants of Crete*.

cūrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *care for, heed*; *w. inf.* *care, trouble*; *take care of, refresh*.

currō, ere, eueurrī, eursum, *run, hasten*; *flow*; *skim, glide over*; *w. iter*, *run or hasten on, speed along*.

curras, ūs, m., *chariot, car*.

cursus, ūs, m., *running, race, passage, flight, course*; *voyage, journey, truck, direction, road*.

curvō, āre, āvī, ātum, *bend, curve*.

curvus, a, um, *curved, winding*.

cusp-is, -idis, f., *point*; *spear-point, spear*.

custōdia, ae, f., *watch, guard*; *guardian, sentry*.

cust-ōs, -ōdis, m. and f., *guard, watch, keeper, protector*.

Cybelē, ēs, and ae, f., *a Phrygian goddess*; also *a mountain in Phrygia*.

Cyclades, um, f., plur., *a group of islands in the Aegean sea*.

Cyclōpius, a, um, *of the Cyclopes, Cyclopean*.

Cyclōps, ōpis, m., *a Cyclops*, one of a race of giants in Sicily, with but one eye in the centre of the forehead.

cyenus, ī, m., *swan*.

Cyllēnius, a, um, *of Cyllene*, a mountain of Arcadia and birth-place of Mercury; *Cyllenian*.

Cyllēnius, ī, m., *the Cyllenian*, that is, *Mercury*.

cymba, ae, f., *boat, skiff, bark*.

cymbium, ī, n., *bowl, cup*.

Cymodocē, ēs, f., *a sea-nymph*.

Cymothoē, ēs, f., *a sea-nymph*.

Cynthus, ī, m., *a mountain in Delos*, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

cyparissus, ī, f., *cypress*.

Cyprus, ī, f., *Cyprus*, an island in the eastern Mediterranean.

Cythēra, ōrum, n. plur., *an island in the Aegean, south of Greece*. Here Venus rose from the sea, and often visited.

Cytherēa, ae, f., *the Cytherean*, that is, *Venus*.

D.

Daedalus, ī, m., *the mythical Athenian artisan who built the Cretan labyrinth*.

dammō, āre, āvī, ātum, *condemn, sentence*.

Danaus, a, um, *of Danaus*, an ancient king of Argos, hence, *Grecian*; as subst., **Danal**, ōrum, m. plur., *the Greeks*.

(daps), **dapis**, f., (regularly plur.), *feast, banquet*; *food*.

Dardania, ae, f., *a poetical name for Troy*.

Dardanidēs, ae, m., *a son or descendant of Dardanus*; *Trojan*; the plur., *Trojans*.

Dardanis, idis, f., *a daughter or descendant of Dardanus*.

Dardanius, a, um, *Dardanian*; *Trojan*.

Dardanus, ī, m., *Dardanus*, founder of the royal house of Troy.

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Dardanus, a, um, *Dardanian, Trojan.*

Darēs, ētis, m., a Trojan boxer.

dator, ōris, m., *giver.*

dē, prep. w. abl., *from, down from; of, out of; about, in regard to, concerning, as to.*

dea, ae, f., *goddess.*

dēbellō, āre, āvi, ātum, *conquer, subdue.*

dēbēō, ēre, uī, itum, *owe; ought; in pass., be due, be destined.*

dēbilis, e, *weak, disabled, crippled.*

dē-cēdō, ere, -cēssi, -cēssum, *depart, withdraw, retire, slip away.*

decem, ten.

dē-cernō, ere, -crēvi, -crētum, *decide, resolve, determine.*

dē-cerpō, ere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, *pluck.*

decet, ēre, *decuit, be fitting, proper, seemly.*

dē-cidō, ere, -cidī, *fall, fall down.*

dē-clipō, ere, -cēpi, -ceptum, *deceive, beguile, betray.*

Decius, i, m., the name of a Roman family.

dē-clārō, āre, āvi, ātum, *declare, proclaim.*

dē-clinō, āre, āvi, ātum, *turn aside, bend down; lower, droop.*

decor, ōris, m., *grace, beauty.*

decorō, āre, āvi, ātum, *adorn; honor.*

decorus, a, um, *becoming, fitting; comely, beautiful.*

dē-curro, ere, -eucurri or curri, -eurrum, *run down, hasten, speed along.*

decus, ōris, n., *ornament, adornment; grace, beauty; glory, honor.*

dē-dignor, āri, ātus sum, *disdain, scorn.*

dē-ducō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum, *lead down, launch; conduct; force away, carry off.*

dē-fendō, ere, -fendi, -fensum, *defend, guard, protect.*

dēfēnsor, ōris, m., *defender, protector.*

dē-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *bear, bring, carry; bring news, report, announce.*

dēfessus, a, um, part. of **dēfetis-**
cor, *worn out, weary, fatigued.*

dē-ficiō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, *fail, be wanting; faint, swoon, sink.*

dē-figō, ere, -fixī, -fixum, *fix, fasten; cast down.*

dēflecō, ēre, ēvī, ētum, *weep over.*

dēflu-ō, ere, -xī, -xum, *flow, glide, fall down.*

dē-fungor, ī, -functus sum, *have done with, finish, pass through.*

dēgener, eris, *degenerate, base, ignoble, vulgar.*

dēgō, ere, dēgī, *pass, spend, lead.*

dehinc, adv., *hence; then, thereupon, next.*

de-hiscō, ere, -hīvī, *yawn.*

dein or **deinde**, adv., *thence, thenceforward; thereupon, then; next, after that.*

Dēlopēa, ae, f., the name of a nymph.

Dēiphobē, ēs, f., priestess of Apollo.

Dēiphobus, i, m., a son of Priam.

dē-jeciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, *cast down, hurl down; strike down, slay; cast in, drive; deprive of.*

dē-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, *fall; glide down, descend; swoop down.*

dē-ligō, ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *choose, select.*

dē-litēscō, ere, -litui, *hide, lie hidden, lurk.*

Dēllus, a, um, *of Delos, Delian.*

Dēlos, i, f., *Delos, an island in the Aegean, birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*

delphin, īnis, and **delphīnus**, ī, m., *dolphin.*

dēlūbrum, ī, n, *shrine, temple.*

dē-ludō, ere, -lusi, -lūsum, *deceive, mock, delude.*

dēmēns, entis, *out of one's senses, mad, distracted.*

dēmentia, ac, f., *madness, folly.*

dēmīssus, a, um, part. of **dēmitto**, *lowered, dangling, hanging down; downcast, low, subdued, dejected, mournful; sprung from, drawn from.*

dē-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum, *send down, let fall; shed; receive; bring to port, put in.*

dēmō, ere, dēmpsī, dēmpum, *take away, remove; dispel, allay.*

Dēmoleos, i, m., a Greek chief.

dēmoror, āri, ātus sum, *detain, delay, linger out.*

dēmum, adv., *at length, at last.*

dēni, ae, a, *ten at a time, ten each, ten.*

dēnlque, adv., *at length, at last.*

dēns, dentis, m., *tooth; flake of an anchor.*

dēnsus, a, um, *close, dense, thick, crowded; serried; frequent, incessant, unceasing.*

dēnūtiō, āre, āvi, ātum, *announce, declare, foretell, threaten.*

dē-pascō, ere, -pāvi, -pastum, (also **dep.**), **dē-pascor, i, -pastus sum**, *feed upon, devour, consume.*

dē-pellō, ere, -pulli, -pulsum, *drive away; ward off, avert.*

dēpendeō, ēre, hang down.

dē-pōnō, ere, -posui, -positum, *lay aside, lay down; get rid of, abandon.*

dē-prehendō (deprendō), ere, -prehendi, -prehensum, *catch, overtake; surprise.*

dē-prōmō, ere, -prompsi, -promptum, *draw forth or out.*

dē-rigescō, ere, -rigui, became stiff, become set or fixed; curdle, freeze.

dē-ripō, ere, -ripui, -reptum, *tear off, tear away.*

dēsacv-iō, īre, -iī, rage fiercely.

dē-scendō, erē, -scendi, -scēsum, *go down, come down, climb down, descend; sink in, penetrate; lower one's self, sink.*

dēscēnsus, ūs, m., *descent.*

dē-scribō, ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, *write down; trace, portray, map out.*

dēser-ō, ere, -ui, -tum, *desert, leave, abandon, forsake.*

dēsertus, a, um, part. of **desero**, *deserted, forsaken, abandoned; desert, uninhabited; neut. plur. as subst., dēserta, ōrum, n., desert, wilderness.*

dē-sidō, ere, -sēdī, sink down.

dēsignō, āre, āvi, ātum, *mark out, trace out.*

dē-sinō, ere, -sivī (-sī), -situm, *cease, leave off.*

dē-sistō, ere, -stīti, -stitum, *leave off, desist, abandon.*

dēspectō, āre, *look down upon.*

dē-spiciō, ere, -spexī, spectum, *look down upon; despise, slight, scorn.*

dēstinō, āre, āvi, ātum, *make fast; design, destine, appoint.*

dēstru-ō, ere, -xi, -ctum, *tear down, destroy, overthrow.*

dē-suēscō, ere, -suēvi, -suētum, *disuse; part. desuētus, a, um, disused; unaccustomed.*

dēsum, deesse, dēfui, *be wanting, be lacking; fail.*

dēsUPER, adv., *from above; above.*

dē-tineō, ēre, -tinui, -tentum, *keep, detain, hold.*

dē-torqueō, ēre, -torsī, -tortum, *turn aside; bend, turn.*

dē-trahō, ere, -traxī, -tractum, *drag off; take away.*

dē-trūdō, ere, -trūsi, -trūsum, *push off, thrust down.*

dēturbō, āre, āvi, ātum, *hurl or fling down; drive out, rout out.*

deus, i, m., *god, deity.*

dē-veniō, īre, -vēni, -ventum, *come or go down; reach, come or go to.*

dēvolō, āre, āvi, ātum, *fly down.*

dē-volvō, ere, -volvī, -volūtum, *roll down.*

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dē-voveō, ēre, -vōvī, -vōtum.
devote, doom.

dexter, era, erum, or tra, trum,
the right, the right-hand, on the right; dexterous, skilful; fair, favorable, propitious; fem. as subst., the right hand.

Diāna, ae, f., the goddess of hunting, of the moon, and (under the name of Hecate) of the lower world, the sister of Apollo.

diciō, ōnis, f., *sway, dominion, power, lordship.*

dico, āre, avi, ātum, *give up, set apart, assign; dedicate, consecrate.*

dico, ere, dixi, dictum, *say, speak; tell; bid, order; speak of, celebrate; call, name.*

Dictaeus, a, um, *of Dictæ, a mountain in Crete; hence, Cretan.*

dictum, i, n., *word, speech, command.*

Didō, -ūs, or -ōnis (acc. **Didō**), *f., the founder and queen of Carthage.*

dī-ducō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum,
draw apart, part, separate; dis-tract.

Didymāōn, onis, m., a skilful worker in metal.

dies, ei, m., (sometimes *f.* in sing.) *day, daytime, daylight; an appointed time, time, period of time.*

differō, ferre, distuli, dilātum,
spread abroad, scatter; put off, defer.

difficilis, e, *difficult, hard.*

dif-fidō, ere, -fusus sum, *dis-trust, lose faith or trust in.*

dif-fugō, ere, -fugī, *flee in different directions, scatter, disperse.*

dif-fundō, ere, -fudi, -fusum,
scatter, blow about; spread abroad.

dī-gerō, ere, -gessi, -gestum,
sort, arrange; explain, interpret, expound.

digitus, i, m., *finger; toe.*

dignor, āri, ātus sum, *deem worthy; dign.*

dignus, a, um, *worthy, deserving; suitable, fit, meet, proper.*

dī-gredior, i, -gressus sum, *go away, depart.*

digressus, ūs, m., *parting, departure.*

dī-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, *glide away, vanish away.*

dīlētus, a, um, *part. of diligo, loved, beloved, dear.*

dī-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum,
send out, send away.

dī-moveō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum,
move aside, roll away, disperse, scatter.

dī-numerō, āre, avi, ātum, *count, reckon.*

Diomēdēs, is, m., son of Tydeus, one of the Greek chieftains before Troy.

Dionaeus, a, um, *Dionæan, of Dione, the mother of Venus.*

Dīōrēs, is, m., one of Aeneas' comrades.

Dirae, ārum, f. plur., *the Furies.*

dī-rigō, ere, -rēxi, -rēctum,
arrange, array; guide, direct, aim, turn.

dīr-imō, ere, -ēmi, -emptum,
part, divide, separate; put an end to, end.

dī-ripō, ere, -ripiui, -reptum,
tear in pieces, snatch away; plunder.

dirus, a, um, *dreadful, awful, horrible; ill-omened, dire.*

Dis, Dis, m., the god of the lower world, also called *Pluto*.

dis, ditis, *poetical form of dives.*

dis-cēdō, ere, -cēssi, -cēssum,
depart, withdraw from, go away, leave.

dis-cernō, ere, -crēvi, -crētum,
separate, divide; interweave; distinguish, tell.

dis-cēssus, ūs, m., *departure.*

disco, ere, didici, learn, find out,
become acquainted with.

discolor, oris, *of a different color, contrasting.*

- discordia**, *ae, f., discord, strife; personified, Discord.*
- discors**, *cordis, discordant; unlike, different.*
- discrimen**, *minis, n., separation, interval, space, distance; distinction, difference; turning-point, crisis, peril.*
- dis-cumbō**, *ere, -cubui, -cubitum, recline.*
- dis-currō**, *ere, -curri and -eucurri, -cursum, run apart, gallop apart.*
- dis-jiciō**, *ere, -jēci, -jectum, scatter, disperse; throw down, overthrow.*
- dis-jungō**, *ere, -junxi, -junctum, separate, sever, remove.*
- dis-pellō**, *ere, -puli, -pulsum, drive apart, sunder, disperse, scatter, dispel.*
- dispendium**, *i, n., expense, loss.*
- di-spergō**, *ere, -spersi, -persum, scatter, disperse.*
- di-spleiō**, *ere, -spexi, -spectum, see through, pierce.*
- dis-pōnō**, *ere, -posui, -positum, place here and there, arrange.*
- dissil-iō**, *ire, -ui, leap or spring apart, break asunder.*
- dissimulō**, *āre, āvi, ātum, dissimulate, hide, conceal; keep hidden, restrain one's self.*
- disten-dō**, *ere, -di, -tum, stretch apart, distend, swell, fill.*
- distō**, *āre, be distant.*
- di-stringō**, *ere, -strinxi, -strictum, draw asunder, stretch out, rack.*
- diū**, *adv., for a long time, long.*
- dīva**, *ae, f., goddess.*
- dī-vellō**, *ere, -velli, -vulsum, rend asunder, tear apart, tear away.*
- diverberō**, *āre, āvi, ātum, cleave, cut through.*
- diversus**, *a, um, part. of diverto, turned in different directions, apart, asunder; different, various, remote.*
- div-es, -itis** (*ditiōr, ditissimus*), *rich, wealthy, abounding in.*
- di-vidō**, *ere, -vīsi, -visum, divide, break open; distribute, share; separate, sunder; turn in different directions.*
- divinus**, *a, um, divine, sacred, of deity; inspired, prophetic.*
- divitiæ**, *ārum, f. plur., riches, wealth.*
- divus**, *a, um, divine, godlike; as subst., divus, i, m., god.*
- dō**, *dare, dedi, datum, give, bestow, grant, allow, give up; put, lay; give forth, utter; cause, make; w. vela, etc., spread or set sail.*
- doc-eō**, *ēre, -ui, -tum, teach, inform, show, tell, point out.*
- doctus**, *a, um, part. of doceo, wise, experienced, skilful.*
- Dōdōnaeus**, *a, um, of Dodona, a town in Epirus.*
- doleō**, *ēre, ui, itum, grieve, feel pain.*
- Dolopes**, *um, m. plur., a people of Thessaly.*
- dolor**, *ōris, m., sorrow, pain, grief, distress; resentment, indignation, vexation.*
- dolus**, *i, m., trick, wile, stratagem, treachery, deception.*
- domina**, *ae, f., mistress.*
- dominor**, *ārī, ātus sum, lord it over, rule.*
- dominus**, *i, m., master, lord, ruler; tyrant.*
- domitor**, *ōris, m., subduer, queller.*
- dom-ō**, *āre, -ui, -itum, tame, conquer, subdue, overcome.*
- domus**, *ūs, and i, f., house, home, abode; house, family, race.*
- dōnce**, *conj., as long as, while; till, until.*
- dōnō**, *āre, āvi, ātum, give, present with.*
- dōnum**, *i, n., gift, present; offering.*
- Donūsa**, *ae, f., an island in the Aegean sea.*

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Dōricus, a, um, *Doric*; hence, *Grecian, Greek*.

dorsum, ī, n., *ridge, reef*.

Doryclius, ī, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

dōtālis, e, of a marriage portion; of the Tyrians, as a dowry.

draçō, ōnis, m., *serpent, dragon*.

Drepanum, ī, n., a town in Sicily.

Drusus, ī, m., a surname among the Romans.

Dryopes, um, m., the *Dryopes*, a people of Epirus.

dubitō, āre, āvī, ātum, *waver, be uncertain, hesitate, question, doubt*.

dubius, a, um, *in doubt, irresolute, hesitating, swaying; uncertain, doubtful, critical*.

dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead, guide, bring, take; draw, heave; pass, prolong; trace, form, fashion; derice; reckon, think, deem*.

ductor, ōris, m., *leader*.

dūdum, adv., *a while ago, but now, lately*.

dulcis, e, *sweet, fresh; pleasant, delightful, charming; dear, beloved, prized*.

Dulichium, ī, n. an island in the Ionian sea.

dum, conj., *while, as long as; until; provided that, if only; as adv., with negatives, yet*.

dumus, ī, m., *thicket, bramble, briar*.

duo, ae, o, *two*.

dupl-ex, -leis, *double, twofold*.

duro, āre, āvī, ātum, *harden; be patient, be strong, endure*.

durus, a, um, *hard, stubborn, hardy, sturdy; harsh, cruel, unfeeling; rough, grievous, severe, difficult*.

dux, ducts, m. and f., *leader, guide, conductor*.

Dymās, antis, m., a Trojan.

E.

ē, prep., see **ex**.

eb-ur, -oris, n., *ivory*.

eburnus, a, um, *of ivory, ivory*.

ecce, interj., *lo! behold! see!*

ecqui, qua (quae), quod, *any? any at all?*

ecquis, quid, *any one? anything?*

ecquid, as adv., *at all? pray?*

edax, ācis, *devouring, consuming, wasting*.

ē-dicō, ere, -dixī, -dictum, *declare, proclaim; bid, command, order*.

ēdis-serō, ere, -seruī, -sertum, *set forth, explain, unfold*.

edō, edere or **esse, ēdī, ēsum**, *eat, devour, consume*.

ē-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *put forth, utter, announce*.

ē-doceō, ēre, -docuī, -doctum, *instruct, inform; declare, set forth*.

ē-ducō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, *lead out, lead forth; bring forth, bear; nurture, rear; build up, raise*.

effero, efferre, extulī, ēlātum, *bring forth, carry away; raise, lift up, put forth; w. pedem, go forth, go away*.

efferus, a, um, *wild, fierce, furious*.

effētus, a, um, *outworn, exhausted*.

ef-ficiō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, *form, make, accomplish*.

effigēs, ei, f., *image, likeness, statue*.

ef-fingō, ere, -fluxī, -fletum, *form, fashion; portray, represent*.

ef-fodiō, ere, -fōdī, -fossūm, *dig out, dig up; tear out, gouge out*.

effor, ārī, ātus sum, *speak out; say, utter, tell*.

ef-fringō, ere, -frēgī, -frāctum, *break out, dash out, shatter*.

ef-fugīō, ere, -fugī, -flee away, escape; fly, from, avoid, shun.

effugium, *ī*, n., *flight, escape.*
ef-fulgeō, *ēre*, -**falsī**, *gleam, glitter.*
ef-fundō, *ere*, -**fūdī**, -**fūsum**, *pour forth, shed; utter; breathe out; waste; let loose, slacken.*
effūsus, *a, um*, part. of **effundo**, *pouring forth, scattered, streaming; dissolved; dishevelled, undone.*
egēns, entis, part. of **egeō**, *needy, poor, destitute, in want.*
egēnus, *a, um*, *in want, in need, needy.*
egeō, *ēre*, **uī**, *be in want, have need, require.*
egestas, tātis, *f.*, *want, poverty, need; personified, Want.*
ego, *meī*, pron., *I.*
egomet, pron., *I myself.*
ē-gredior, ī, -**gressus sum**, *go out, come forth, leave, disembark.*
ēgregius, *a, um*, *illustrious, renowned, excellent, remarkable.*
ei, interj., *ah! alas! w. mihi, ah me!*
ēia, interj., *ho! come! up!*
ējectō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātum**, *cast forth, throw up, spit forth.*
ē-jiciō, *ere*, -**jēci**, -**jectum**, *cast out, cast up; strand, wreck.*
ē-lābor, ī, -**lāpsus sum**, *slip away, glide forth; elude, dodge.*
ēlātus, from **effero**.
elephantus, ī, m., *elephant; ivory.*
ē-lidō, *ere*, -**līsī**, -**līsus**, *strike out, dash up.*
Ēlis, idis, *f.*, *the most westerly district of the Peloponnesus.*
Ēlissa, *ae, f.*, *another name for Dido.*
ē-loquor, ī, -**locūtus sum**, *speak out, speak, utter.*
ē-luō, *ere*, -**luī**, -**lūtum**, *wash out, wash away.*
Ēlysium, ī, n., *Elysium, the abode of the blessed in the lower world.*
ē-mētiōr, īri, -**mēnsus sum**, *measure out or off, travel, traverse.*

ē-micō, *āre*, -**mieuī**, -**mleātum**, *spring out, leap up, dart, shoot or bound forth.*
ē-mittō, *ere*, -**mīsī**, -**missum**, *send forth, dismiss; let loose.*
ē-moveō, *ēre*, -**mōvī**, -**mōtum**, *remove, force, rend; shake.*
ēn, interj., *lo! behold! see!*
Encecladus, ī, m., *one of the giants who attempted to overthrow Jupiter.*
enim, conj., *for, indeed.*
ēniteō, *ēre*, **uī**, *shine forth, glow, beam, glisten.*
ē-nitor, ī, -**nīsus** or -**nīxus sum**, *struggle; bring forth, bear.*
ēnō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātum**, *swim out, glide, sail or float away.*
ēnsis, *is*, m., *sword.*
Entellus, ī, m., *a Sicilian boxer.*
ēnumerō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātum**, *enumerate, recount, rehearse.*
eō, *ire*, **ivī** (*if*), **itum**, *go; pour forth, flow; advance; resort to.*
Eōus, *a, um*, *of the dawn, of the morning; eastern; masc. as subst.*
Eōus, ī, m., *the morning-star, the dawn.*
Epēos, ī, m., *the builder of the wooden horse.*
Ēpirus, ī, *f.*, *the northwest district of Greece, on the Adriatic.*
epulae, ārum, *f. plur.*, *feast, banquet; food, viands.*
epulor, āri, **ātus sum**, *feast, banquet, eat.*
Epytidēs, ae, m., *the son of Epytus.*
Epytus, ī, m., *a Trojan.*
equ-es, -itis, m., *horseman, rider; plur., cavalry, horse.*
equestris, tre, *of horsemen, equestrian.*
equidem, adv., *truly, indeed, in fact, by all means.*
equus, ī, m., *horse, steed.*
Erebus, ī, m., *the god of darkness; hence, Hades, the lower world.*

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ergō, adv. *therefore, then*; w. gen. preceding, *on account of, for the sake of*.

Ēridanus, **I**, m., another name of the river Po.

ē-rigō, **ere**, **-rēxi**, **-rēctum**, *raise up, set up, send up; build*.

Erinyes, **yos**, f., a *Fury*; hence, a *curse, a bane*.

Eriphylē, **ēs**, f., slain by her son Alcmaeon for betraying her husband Amphiaraus.

ē-ripiō, **ere**, **-ripiui**, **-reptum**, *snatch away, wrest, tear away, take away; rescue*; w. reflex. pron., *break away*.

errō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *wander, rove; stray; linger, hover*.

error, **ōris**, m., *wandering; maze; error, mistake; delusion, trick, deceit*.

ē-rubescō, **ere**, **-rubiui**, *redden, blush; respect, revere*.

ē-ructō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *belch forth, vomit out; send forth, cast forth*.

ē-rumpō, **ere**, **-rūpi**, **-ruptum**, *burst forth from, break through*.

ē-ruō, **ere**, **-rui**, **-ratum**, *tear up; overturn, overthrow*.

erus, **I**, m., *master, lord*.

Erycinus, **a**, **um**, *of Eryx*.

Erymanthus, **I**, m., a mountain in Arcadia.

Eryx, **yels**, m., a mountain in the western part of Sicily; a son of Venus.

et, conj., *and; also, too, even; et.... et*, both....and.

etiam, conj., *and also, likewise; and even, still, yet*.

etsi, conj., *even if, although*.

euāns, **antis**, *crying Euan* (a name of Bacchus); *celebrating with the cry of Euan*.

Euboeus, **a**, **um**, *of Euboea*, an island in the Aegean, *Euboean*.

Eumelus, **I**, m., one of Aeneas' comrades.

Eumenides, **um**, f. plur., *the Furies*.

Eurōpa, **ae**, f., *Europe*.

Eurōtās, **ae**, m., the river on which Sparta stood.

Eurōus, **a**, **um**, *eastern*.

Eurus, **I**, m., *the southeast or east wind; wind in general*.

Euryalus, **I**, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Eurypylos, **I**, m., one of the Greeks before Troy.

Eurytion, **ōnis**, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Evadne, **ēs**, f., who burned herself on the funeral pile of her husband Capaneus.

ē-vādō, **ere**, **-vādī**, **-vāsum**, *go forth, come out; mount, ascend; pass over; get clear of, escape*.

ē-vānescō, **ere**, **-vānuī**, *vanish*.

ēvāns, **antis**, see *euans*.

ē-vehō, **ere**, **-vēxi**, **-vectum**, *carry out, bear out; bear aloft, exalt*.

ē-veniō, **ire**, **-vēnī**, **-ventum**, *come out; come to pass, happen*.

ēventus, **ūs**, m., *issue, occurrence, fortune, lot*.

ē-vertō, **ere**, **-vertī**, **-versum**, *upturn; overturn, overthrow, ruin*.

ē-vineiō, **ire**, **-vīxi**, **-vinetum**, *bind around*.

ē-vīncō, **ere**, **-vīci**, **-victum**, *overcome, vanquish, beat down*.

ē-vocō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *call forth, summon*.

ē-volvō, **ere**, **-volvi**, **-volūtum**, *roll out, roll forth, unroll; w. se*, roll down.

ex (or **ē** sometimes before a cons.), prep. w. abl., *out of, from; of; after, since; in accordance with*.

exāctus, **a**, **um**, part of *exigo*, *completed; ascertained, discovered, certain*.

exaestuō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *holl forth*.

exanimis, *e*, and **exanimus**, *a*,
um, lifeless; breathless; half
dead with fear, terrified.

exanimō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, put
out of breath; terrify.

ex-ardescō, *ere*, *-arsī*, *-arsum*,
blaze up, be kindled.

exaudiō, *īre*, *īvī*, *ītum*, hear;
regard, heed.

ex-cedō, *ere*, *-cēssī*, *-cēssum*,
depart, withdraw, leave; disap-
pear.

excidūm, *ī*, *n.*, downfall, destruc-
tion.

ex-cidō, *ere*, *-cidī*, fall, come
down; slip away, pass away.

ex-cidō, *ere*, *-cidī*, *-cīsum*, cut
out, hew out; destroy.

exclō, *īre*, *īvī*, *ītum* and *ītum*,
call forth; raise, cause; rouse,
excite.

ex-cipio, *ere*, *-cēpī*, *-ceptum*,
catch; receive; welcome, greet;
take up; answer, rejoin; learn.

excitō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, excite,
rouse, stir up.

exclāmō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, cry
out.

ex-colō, *ere*, *-coluī*, *-cultum*,
improve, refine.

excublae, *ārum*, *f. plur.*, watch,
sentinel.

ex-cūdō, *ere*, *-cūdī*, *-cūsum*,
strike out, beat out, mould, fashion.

ex-cutiō, *ere*, *-cussī*, *-cussum*,
shake off, throw off, toss, dash
away or out, drive off, rouse.

ex-edō, *ere*, *-ēdī*, *-ēsum*, devour,
destroy.

ex-eō, *īre*, *-īī* (*-īvī*), *-ītum*, go
forth, issue forth; escape, avoid,
parry.

exerceō, *ēre*, *uī*, *ītum*, keep
busy, keep in motion; exercise;
ply, engage in, practice, work;
try, vex, torment, harass.

exercitus, *ūs*, *m.*, army, host;
band.

exhalō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, breathe
out.

ex-hauriō, *īre*, *-hausī*, *-haus-*
tum, drain, exhaust, wear out,
undergo, pass through.

ex-igō, *ere*, *-ēgī*, *-āctum*, drive
forth; pass, spend, fulfil; work
out, weigh, ponder.

exiguus, *a*, *um*, small, little,
scanty, slight.

ex-īmō, *ere*, *-ēmī*, *-emptum*,
take away, remove; satisfy.

exin or **exinde**, *adv.*, then, after-
wards, next.

exitialis, *e*, deadly, fatal.

exitium, *ī*, *n.*, destruction, ruin.

exitus, *ūs*, *m.*, outlet; issue, event;
end, death.

exōdī, *isse*, hate, detest; **exōsus**,
pass. w. act. force.

exoptō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, desire,
long for.

exordium, *ī*, *n.*, beginning.

ex-orior, *-oriri*, *-ortus sum*,
rise, arise.

exōrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, entreat,
implore, sue for.

exōsus, from **exodī**.

expediō, *īre*, *īvī* (*īī*), *ītum*, bring
out, make ready; unfold, set
forth; in *pass.*, make or clear one's
way.

ex-pellō, *ere*, *-puli*, *-pulsum*,
drive out, banish, exile.

ex-pendō, *ere*, *-pendī*, *-pēn-*
sum, weigh out; pay, suffer;
pay for, expiate.

ex-perior, *īrī*, *-pertus sum*,
make trial of, try.

ex-pers, *-pertis*, free from, with-
out.

expl-eō, *ēre*, *-ēvī*, *-ētum*, fill up,
fill, complete; satisfy, appease,
gorge.

explieō, *āre*, *āvī* and *uī*, *ātum*
and *ītum*, unfold, set forth, de-
scribe.

explōrō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, search
out, find out, explore.

ex-pōnō, *ere*, *-posuī*, *-positum*,
put forth, land.

ex-poseō, *ere*, *-poposci*, entreat,
beg.

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ex-prōmō, ere, -prōmpsi, -prōmptum, bring forth, utter.

ex-quirō, ere, -quisivī, -quisitum, seek out; pray for, desire.

exsanguis, e, bloodless, pallid, pale.

exsaturābilis, e, to be sated, satiable.

ex-scindō, ere, -scidī, -scissum, wrench out, destroy; extirpate, root out.

exsecor, ārī, ātus sum, curse.

ex-sequor, ī, -secutus sum, follow out, fulfil, perform.

exsertō, āre, thrust out or forth.

exsertus, a, um, part. of exsero, thrust out, uncovered, naked.

exsilium, ī, n., exile.

ex-solvō, ere, -solvī, -solutum, set free, release.

exsomnis, e, sleepless.

ex-sors, -sortis, without a share in, deprived of, portionless; special, peculiar.

expectō, āre, āvī, ātum, await, wait for; loiter, linger.

ex-spergō, ere, -spersum, besprinkle, bespatter, splash.

exspirō, āre, āvī, ātum, breathe out, breathe forth.

ex-stinguō, ere, -stinxi, -stinctum, extinguish, quench, blot out, kill, destroy.

extō, āre, stand out, rise above, be conspicuous.

ex-struō, ere, -struxī, -struētum, build, erect, raise.

ex-sul, -sulis, m. and f., exile, wanderer, fugitive.

exsultō, āre, āvī, ātum, leap up, hail up; rejoice, exult; throb, beat.

exsuperō, āre, āvī, ātum, tower above; pass by.

ex-surgō, ere, -surrexi, -surrectum, rise up.

exta, ōrum, n. plur., the vital parts consulted in divination, the vitals or entrails.

extemplo, adv., at once, immediately.

ex-tendō, ere, -tendi, -tentum (-tensum), extend, stretch.

exter and exterus, era, erum, foreign.

externus, a, um, alien, foreign; masc. as subst., stranger, alien.

exterreo, ēre, uī, itum, strike with terror, terrify.

extorris, e, driven from one's country, exiled, banished.

extrā, prep. w. acc., outside of, out of, without, beyond.

extrēmus, a, um, (superlative of **exterus**), furthest, extreme; last; uttermost, final; neut. as subst., **extrēma, ōrum, n. plur.,** extremities, the utmost, the worst; final doom; farthest parts, limits.

ex-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, put off, lay aside; free; bare, display.

ex-ūrō, ere, -ūssi, -ūstum, burn up, consume; burn away, purify.

exuviae, ārum, f. plur., anything stripped off, hence, clothing, garments, arms; relics; spoils; cast-off skin, weeds, slough.

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fabricātor, ōris, m., contriver, maker.

Fabrilis, ī, m., a Roman family name.

fabricō, āre, āvī, ātum, and dependent, **fabricor, ārī, ātus sum,** build, make, fashion.

facess-ō, ere, -ī, -ītum, do eagerly, perform, carry out.

faciēs, ēī, f., appearance, form, shape, face, features; beauty.

facilis, e, easy; kindly, favorable; prosperous.

faciō, ere, fecī, factum, do, make, cause; offer, sacrifice; in the imperative, grant, suppose.

factum, ī, n., deed, art, exploit.

fallāx, āels, deceitful, treacherous.

fallō, ere, fecelli, falsum, deceive, beguile, beguile, cheat; feign, counterfeit; escape the notice of, be unknown to, be missed by; break; swear falsely by; in pass. be mistaken.

falsus, a, um, part. of **fallo**, false, feigned, fancied; groundless, unreal.

falx, **faleis**, f., sickle.

fāma, ae, f., rumor, report, story; personified, *Rumor*; reputation, glory, renown, fame.

famēs, is, f., hunger, famine; personified, *Famine*; greed.

famula, ae, f., maid-servant, handmaid.

famulus, ī, m., servant, man-servant, attendant.

fandus, a, um, gerundive of **for**, to be spoken; neut. as subst., right, innocence.

far, **farris**, n., spelt, grain; meal.

fās, indecl. n., divine law; right, duty; **fās est**, it is right, lawful, allowed, proper.

fascis, is, m., bundle; in plur., the *fusces*, a bundle of rods about an axe, the symbol of authority of the chief Roman magistrates.

fastigium, ī, n., top, roof, gable, pinnacle, battlement; point (of a story).

fastus, ūs, m., pride, haughty disdain.

fātālis, e, fated, destined; fateful, fatal, destructive.

fateor, ēri, **fassus sum**, confess, own, admit.

fatigō, āre, āvī, ātum, tire, weary; disturb, vex, harass, worry; arouse, stir.

fatiscō, ere, yawn, gape, split open.

fātum, ī, n., prophecy, oracle; destiny, fate; doom, death.

faucēs, ium, f. plur., throat, jaws; entrance, mouth, gorge.

faveō, ere, fāvī, **fautum**, be favorable; applaud, cheer; preserve a religious silence, be hushed.

favilla, ae, f., glowing ashes, embers.

favor, ōris, m., favor, good-will.

fax, **facis**, f., torch, firebrand; train or trail (of light).

fēcundus, a, um, fruitful, fertile, prolific.

fēlix, icis, fruitful; gracious, favoring, favorable; happy, fortunate, blessed.

fēmina, ae, f., woman, female.

fēminus, a, um, of a woman, of women, women's.

fenestra, ae, f., window; opening, hole, breach.

fera, ae, f. wild beast.

fērālis, e, funeral; death-boding, ill-omened.

ferē, adv., nearly, almost, about.

feretrum, ī, n., bier.

ferinus, a, um, of a wild beast; fem. as subst., **ferina**, ae, f. (sc. **carō**, flesh), venison.

feriō, īre, strike, smite; cut; slay.

ferō, **ferre**, **tulī**, **lātum**, bear, carry; w. reflex. pron. or in pass., move, advance, go, hurry forth, run, rush; carry off, plunder; bear, bring forth; offer, perform (sacrifices); raise, extol, exalt; endure, suffer, brook; say, tell.

ferōx, ōcis, bold, warlike, fierce; spirited, fiery.

ferrātus, a, um, iron-shod, iron-bound.

ferreus, a, um, of iron, iron.

ferrūgineus, a, um, of the color of iron-rust, dusky.

ferrum, ī, n., iron; something made of iron, spear-head, axe, sword, steel.

ferus, a, um, wild; cruel, savage, fierce; masc. as subst., **ferus**, ī, m., wild beast, creature, monster.

fer-veō, ēre, -buī, or **fer-vō**, ere, -vī, boil, seethe; glow, gleam, glare; be alive, be astir.

fessus, a, um, weary, worn out, exhausted.

festinō, āre, āvī, ātum, make haste, hasten; hurry, be quick; quicken, speed, hasten on.

festus, a, um, festal, festive.

fētus, a, um, pregnant; teeming, laden.

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fētus, ūs, m., *offspring, brood, litter; branch, fruit, growth.*

fībra, ae, f., *fibre.*

fībula, ae, f., *buckle, clasp.*

fictus, a, um, part. of **figo**, *false, feigned; neut. as subst., fictum, i, n., what is false, falsehood.*

Fidēna, ae, f. (generally **Fidēnac**, plur.), a town of Latium near Rome.

fidēs, entis, part. of **fido**, *confident, bold.*

fidēs, eī, f., *trust, reliance; faithfulness, honor, fidelity, loyalty; promise, pledge; proof, truth; personified, Faith, Honor.*

fidēs, is, f. (generally plur.), *strings (of instrument), lyre, lute.*

fidō, ere, **fīsus sum**, *trust, put trust in; venture.*

fidūcia, ae, f., *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance.*

fidus, a, um, *trusty, trustworthy, faithful.*

figō, ere, **fixī**, **fixum**, **fix**, *fasten, fasten up; imprint, impress; pierce, transfix; set firmly, plant.*

figūra, ae, f., *figure, form, shape.*

fillus, i, m., *son.*

filum, i, n., *thread.*

limus, i, m., *ordure, filth, mire.*

findō, ere, **fidī**, **fissum**, *cleave, split; divide, separate.*

figō, ere, **fluxī**, **fletum**, *mould, shape, make; control, subdue; arrange; invent, devise.*

finis, is, m. (sometimes f. in sing.), *end, limit, boundary, border; in plur., borders, land; starting-point or goal (in a race).*

finitimus, a, um, *bordering, neighboring; masc. as subst., finitimi, ōrum, m. plur., neighbors, neighboring people.*

fio, fieri, **factus sum**, (pass. of **facio**), *be made; take place, happen; become.*

firmō, āre, āvi, ātum, *steady, support; reassure, strengthen.*

firmus, a, um, **firma**, *strong; stout, resolute.*

fissilis, e, *that may be split or cleft, fissile.*

fixus, a, um, part. of **figo**, *fixed, firm, obstinate.*

flagellum, i, n., *whip, lash; scourge.*

flagitō, āre, āvi, ātum, *demand, importune.*

flagrō, āre, āvi, ātum, *burn, blaze; glow, beam.*

flāmen, minis, n., *wind, gale, breeze.*

flamma, ae, f., *flame, fire; passion; torch.*

flammō, āre, āvi, ātum, *inflamm, kindle.*

flātus, ūs, m., *blast.*

flāveō, ēre, *be yellow; part., flāvēns, entis, *golden.**

flāvus, a, um, *yellow, golden.*

flectō, ere, **flexī**, **flexum**, *bend, turn; guide, move, influence.*

fleō, flēre, **flēvi**, **flētum**, *weep; weep for, bewail.*

fletus, ūs, m., *weeping, wail, tears.*

flexilis, e, *flexible.*

flōreō, ēre, ūi, *blossom; part., flōrēns, entis, *blooming, bright.**

flōreus, a, um, *flowery.*

flōs, flōris, m., *flower, blossom.*

fluētūō, āre, āvi, ātum, *surge, toss, be tossed.*

fluctus, ūs, m., *wave, billow; flood, tide; sea.*

fluentum, i, n., *stream.*

fluidus, a, um, *flowing, oozing.*

fluitō, āre, āvi, ātum, *float, drift.*

flumen, minis, n., *river, stream, flood.*

fluō, ere, **fluxī**, **fluxum**, *flow, drip; hang loose; ebb, droop.*

fluviālis, e, *of or from a river, river.*

fluvius, i, m., *river, stream.*

focus, i, m., *hearth, fireside, home.*

fodō, ere, **fodi**, **fossūm**, *dig; prick, spur.*

foedē, adv., *foully, basely, shamefully.*

foedō, āre, āvī, ātum, *defile, pollute; mar, disfigure; desecrate.*

foedus, a, um, *foul, filthy, loathsome; baleful, pestilent.*

foedus, eris, n., *agreement, treaty, alliance; law.*

folium, ī, n., *leaf.*

fōmes, itis, m., *dry fuel, tinder.*

fōns, fontis, m., *spring, fountain; water.*

for, fārī, fātus sum, *speak, say; foretell, predict.*

fore, forem, from sum.

foris, is, f., *door.*

forma, ae, f., *form, shape, figure; person, beauty; kind.*

formīca, ae, f., *ant.*

formidō, āre, āvī, ātum, *dread.*

formidō, inis, f., *dread, fear, terror.*

fornix, icis, m., *arch.*

fors, fortis, f., *chance, fortune, hazard; fors (sc. est) and forte, as adv., perhaps, by chance.*

forsan and **forsitan**, adv., *perhaps, possibly.*

fortis, e, brave, bold, valiant; *stout, strong.*

fortūna, ae, f., *fortune, fate, chance; good fortune, success, prosperity; bad fortune, ill-luck; personified, Fortune; lot, condition, state.*

fortūnātus, a, um, part. of **fortuno**, *favoured by fortune, prosperous, happy, blessed.*

forum, ī, n., *place of assembly, court.*

forus, ī, m., *gangway; deck.*

foveō, ere, fōvī, fōtum, *cherish, foster; caress; cling to.*

frāctus, a, um, part. of **frango**, *broken, crushed, baffled, discouraged.*

frāgor, ōris, m., *crash, din, uproar.*

frāgrāns, antis, part. of **fragro**, *sweet-scented, fragrant.*

frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctum, *break, snap, shatter; crush, grind.*

frāter, tris, m., *brother.*

frāternus, a, um, *of a brother, brotherly.*

fraudō, āre, āvī, ātum, *defraud, cheat.*

fraus, fraudis, f., *deceit, deception, trick, stratagem; trickery, guile.*

fraxīneus, a, um, *of ash, ashen.*

fremītus, ūs, m., *uproar, din, shouting.*

frem-ō, ere, -uī, -itum, *rage, rave, be wild; resound; cry, wail; murmur assent, murmur.*

frēnō, āre, āvī, ātum, *bridle; curb, restrain, control.*

frēnum, ī, n., *bridle, bit, rein, curb.*

frequēns, entis, *thronging, in throngs; frequent, constant.*

frequentō, āre, āvī, ātum, *frequent, throng, people.*

fretum, ī, n., *strait, channel; sea.*

frētus, a, um, *relying upon, trusting to, confident in.*

frigeō, ère, *be cold, be numb, be dulled.*

frīgidus, a, um, *cold, chill, icy.*

frīgus, oris, n., *cold, frost, chill.*

frondeō, ère, *put forth leaves; part., frondēns, entis, leafy.*

frondescō, ere, frondui, *put forth leaves or shoots.*

frondens, a, um, *leafy.*

frondōsus, a, um, *leafy.*

frōns, frondis, f., *leaf, leaves, foliage; bough.*

frōns, frontis, f., *forehead, brow, face; front, prow.*

frūmentum, ī, n., *corn, grain.*

fruor, ī, frūctus sum, *enjoy, find enjoyment in.*

frustrā, adv., *in vain, to no purpose, uselessly.*

frustror, ārī, ātus sum, *deceive, fail.*

frustum, ī, n., *piece, bit, morsel.*

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frūx, frūgis, f., (generally plur.),
fruit, grain; meal.

fūcus, f. m., *drone.*

fuga, ae, f., *flight; speed; exile.*

fugiō, ere, fugī, fugitum, flee,
escape, fly; flee or fly from, avoid.

fugō, āre, āvī, ātum, put to
flight, chase away, scatter, dispel.

fuleiō, ire, fulsī, fultum, prop
up, sustain, support.

fulerum, f, n., *support, pillar.*
post.

fulgeō, ēre, fulsī (also fulgō,
ere), shine, gleam, glitter.

fulgor, ōris, m., *gleam, glitter,*
lustre, sheen.

fulmen, minis, n., *lightning,*
thunder-bolt.

fulmineus, a, um, like lightning,
flashing.

fulvus, a, um, yellow, tawny.

fūmeus, smoky.

fūmō, āre, smoke, reek, fume.

fūmus, f, m., *smoke, vapor.*

fūnāle, is, n., *torch, taper.*

fundāmentum, f, n., *foundation.*

funditus, adv., *from the founda-*
tion, wholly, utterly.

fundō, āre, āvī, ātum, found,
establish, build; make fast.

fundō, ere, fudi, fūsum, pour,
pour forth, shed; stretch, lay
low; in pass. or w. reflex. pron.,
pour, swear, scatter, rush.

fundus, f, m., *bottom, depths.*

funereus, a, um, of death,
funeral, dark.

fungor, f, functus sum, perform,
fulfill, do.

fūns, is, m., *rope, cord, cable.*

funus, eris, n., *funeral rites;*
death; a dead body, corpse; dead-
ly evil, ruin, disaster.

furia, ae, f., *fury, rage, madness;*
personified in plur., the Furies
(avenging spirits).

furibundus, a, um, mad, frantic,
in madness.

furiō, āre, āvī, ātum, madden,
infuriate.

fur-ō, ere, -uī, rage, rave, be
furious, be frenzied, be mad; be
inflamed; be inspired.

fūrōr, āri, ātus sum, steal.

furor, ōris, m., *fury, madness,*
rage, frenzy; passion; personi-
fied, Fury, Rage.

fūrtim, adv., *secretly, stealthily,*
by stealth.

fūrtivus, a, um, secret, in secret,
clandestine.

fūrtum, f, n., *stealth, stratagem;*
fraud, secret guilt; secret love.

fūsus, a, um, part. of fundo,
spread out, scattered, stretched,
extended.

futūrus, a, um, part. of sum,
future, to come, which is to be;
neut. as subst., futūrum, f, n.,
what is to come, the future.

G.

Gabiī, ōrum, m., *a town of Latium.*

Gaetūlus, a, um, of the Gaetuli,
a tribe of Northern Africa, Gaetuli-
an.

galea, ae, f., *helmet.*

Gallus, f, m., *a Gaul.*

Ganymēdēs, is, m., *Ganymede,*
cup-bearer of the gods.

Garamantes, um, m., *the Gara-*
mantians, a tribe in the interior of
Northern Africa.

Garamantis, idis, f, adj., *Gara-*
mantian.

gaudeō, ēre, gāvisus sum, re-
joice, be glad, delight in.

gaudium, f, n., *joy, delight.*

gaza, ae, f., *treasure, riches,*
wealth.

Gela, ae, f., *a city on the south*
coast of Sicily.

gelidus, a, um, icy, cold, chill.

Gelous, a, um, of Gela, Gelan.

geminus, a, um, twin, twofold,
two, double, both.

gemitus, ūs, m., *groan, sigh,*
mourn, cry.

gemma, *ae, f.*, *gem, jewel, precious stone.*

gem-ō, ere, -uī, -itum, *groan, sigh; bewail, mourn, lament.*

gena, *ae, f.* (generally plur.), *cheek.*

gener, *erī, m.*, *son-in-law.*

generātor, ōris, m., *breeder.*

generō, āre, āvī, ātum, *beget; in pass., spring from, be the son of.*

genetrīx, īeis, f., *mother.*

genālīs, e, *joyous, festive, banqueting.*

genitor, ōris, m., *father, sire.*

genitrix, see **genetrīx**.

genitus, a, um, *part. of gigno, sprung, descended; child or son of.*

Genius, ī, m., *Genius, the tutelar deity of a person or a place.*

gēns, gentis, f., *race, tribe, people, nation; herd, brood, swarm.*

genū, ūs, n., *knee.*

genus, eris, n., *birth, descent; offspring; race, people; kind, sort.*

germānus, a, um, *with the same parents; as subst., germānus, ī, m.*, *brother; germāna, ae, f.*, *sister.*

gerō, ere, gessī, gestum, *bear, carry, wield, wear; have, possess, enjoy; show; wage.*

gestāmen, minis, n., *something borne or worn, ornament, arms.*

gestō, āre, āvī, ātum, *bear, wear; possess, have.*

Geticus, a, um, *of the Getae, a tribe in Thrace near the Danube, Getan.*

gignō, ere, genuī, genitum, *bear, bring forth; beget.*

glaciālīs, e, *icy.*

glaciēs, ēī, f., *ice.*

gladius, ī, m., *sword.*

glæba, ae, f., *clod; land, soil.*

glæucus, a, um, *bluish-gray, gray, sea-green.*

Glaucus, ī, m., *a sea-god; a leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war; the father of Deiphobe, the Cumæan Sibyl.*

glæba, see **glæba**.

globus, ī, m., *ball, mass; orb.*

glomerō, āre, āvī, ātum, *roll up; gather, collect; press, crowd together; in pass., gather, throng, crowd.*

glōria, ae, f., *glory, fame, renown.*

gnātus, see **nātus**.

Gnōsius, a, um, *of Gnosus, the ancient capital of Crete, Gnosian; hence generally, Cretan.*

Gorgō, onis, f., *a Gorgon, one of three sister-monsters with hair of serpents, who turned all that looked upon them into stone; especially Medusa, whose head was placed by Minerva in the centre of her shield.*

Græchus, ī, m., *the name of two famous Romans.*

gradior, ī, gressus sum, *step, walk, advance, go.*

Gradivus, ī, m., *a name of Mars, (the Strider).*

gradus, ūs, m., *step, pace; rung or round (of a ladder).*

Græfugena, ae, m., *a Greek (by birth).*

Græfus, a, um, *Greek, Grecian; masc. as subst., Græius, ī, m.*, *a Greek, (plur. Græi or Græi).*

grāmen, minis, n., *grass, herb.*

grāmineus, a, um, *of grass, grassy.*

grandaevus, a, um, *old, aged.*

grandis, e, *large, huge, great.*

grandō, inis, f., *hail.*

grātēs, ibus, f. plur., *thanks, recompense.*

grātia, ae, f., *grace, charm, beauty; delight, regard, fondness; gratitude, grace, grateful remembrance.*

grātor, āri, ātus sum, *congratulate, wish one joy.*

grātus, a, um, *pleasing, pleasant, acceptable, dear; grateful.*

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gravidus, a, um, heavy, pregnant, teeming, fruitful.

gravis, e, heavy, firm; weighed down, laden, burdened; pregnant; severe, grievous, sore; of weight, influential, revered; neut. grave, as adv., ill, noisome.

graviter, adv., heavily; deeply.

gravō, āre, āvī, ātum, burden, weigh down.

gremium, ī, n., lap; bosom, embrace.

gressus, ūs, m., tread, gait; step, course.

Grŷnēus, a, um, Grynian, of Grynia, a town in Aeolis with a temple of Apollo.

gubernāculum, ī, n., helm, rudder, tiller.

gubernātor, ōris, m., helmsman, pilot.

gurg-es, -itis, m., whirlpool, abyss, gulf; waters, flood; the deep, sea.

gustō, āre, āvī, ātum, taste.

gutta, ae, f., drop.

gutt-ur, -uris, n., throat; jaws.

Gyaros, ī, f., a small island in the Aegean sea.

Gyās, ae, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

gyrus, ī, m., circle, ring; fold, a coil.

H.

habēna, ae, f., rein.

habeo, ēre, ui, itum, have, hold, possess; consider, regard.

habilis, e, handy, ready, light.

habitō, āre, āvī, ātum, inhabit; live, dwell.

habitus, us, m., appearance, bearing; dress, raiment, garb.

hāc, adv., on this side, this way; hac—haec, here—there.

hātenus, adv., thus far, to this point, to this time.

haerēō, ēre, haesi, haesum, hang, cling, be fixed, be caught; stand fast, linger, hang upon, be rooted to the spot.

hālītus, ūs, m., breath; vapor.

hālō, āre, āvī, ātum, breathe out, be fragrant.

Hammōn, ōnis, m., an African deity, identified with Jupiter.

hāmus, ī, m., hook, link.

harēna, ae, f., sand; sea-shore, beach.

harēnōsus, a, um, sandy.

Harpalyceē, es, f., a warrior and huntress of Thrace.

Harpŷla, ae, f., a Harpy.

harundō, inis, f., reed; shaft, arrow.

hasta, ae, f., lance, spear.

hastile, is, n., spear-shaft, spear; shoot (of a tree).

haud, adv., not, by no means.

hauriō, ĩre, hauri, haustum, drain, drink; drink in, receive; suffer.

hebeō, ēre, be dull; be sluggish, be chilled.

hebetō, āre, āvī, ātum, dull, dim.

Hebrus, ī, m., a river of Thrace.

Heecātē, ēs, f., a goddess of the lower world, identified with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.

Hector, oris, m., the eldest son of Priam and bravest of the Trojans.

Hecoreus, a, um, of Hector, Hector's; hence, generally, Trojan.

Heecuba, ae, f., the wife of Priam.

hei, see ei.

Helena, ae, f., the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy.

Helenus, ī, m., a son of Priam, a soothsayer.

Helōrus, ī, m., a river of Sicily.

Helymus, ī, m., a companion of Aeneas; a Sicilian.

herba, ae, f., herb, grass, plant; herbage, sward.

Herculēs, is, m., Hercules, a demigod, renowned for his strength.

Herculeus, a, um, of or belonging to Hercules.

hēr-ēs, -ēdis, m., *heir.*

Hermionē, ēs, f., the daughter of Menelaus and Helen.

hēr-ōs, -ōis, m., *demigod, hero.*

herus, see erus.

Hesperia, ae, f., the western land, *Hesperia*; a poetic name for *Italy*.

Hesperis, idis, f., *western, Hesperian*; as subst., **Hesperides, um, f. plur.,** the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus, keepers of a garden of golden fruit in the far west.

Hesperius, a, um, western, Hesperian, Italian.

heu, interj., *ah! alas! ah me!*

heus, interj., *ho! ho there! ha!*

hiātus, ūs, m., *yawning, chasm, gulf*; *yawning mouth.*

hiernus, a, um, of winter, wintry; as subst., **hierna, ōrum, n. plur.,** *winter-camp.*

hiē, hace, hōc, this.

hiē, adv., *here, hereupon.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter*; *storm, tempest*; *storminess*; personified, the *Storm, Tempest.*

hinc, adv., *from this place, hence, thence*; *from this time, henceforth*; **hinc atque hinc,** *on this side and on that, on each side.*

hiō, āre, āvī, ātum, gape, yawn, open the mouth.

Hippocōn, ontis, m., one of Aeneas' comrades.

hiscō, ere, open the mouth; *falter, gasp out.*

hodiē, adv., *to-day, now.*

hom-ō, -inis, m. and f., a mortal, man; in plur., *men, mankind, people.*

honor (or honōs), ōris, m., *honor, regard, respect*; *mark of honor*; *worship, offering, sacrifice*; *reward, recompense*; *beauty, lustre, grace.*

honōrātus, a, um, part. of honoro, *honored, revered, in reverence.*

hōra, ae, f., *hour*; *time.*

horrendus, a, um, gerundive of horreo, *horrible, dreadful, awful, fearful*; *awe-inspiring, dread.*

horrēns, entis, part. of horreo, *rough, bristling, shaggy*; *awful, gloomy.*

horreō, ēre, uī, bristle, stand up; *shudder, tremble*; *shudder at, dread.*

horrēscō, ere, horruī, tremble, shudder; *shudder at, dread.*

horridus, a, um, bristling, rough, shaggy, prickly; *terrible, awful, dreadful.*

horrificō, āre, āvī, ātum, terrify.

horrificus, a, um, dreadful, terrible, awful.

horrisonus, a, um, of awful sound, jarring.

horror, ōris, m., *horror, terror, dread*; *dread sound, fearful din.*

hortātor, ōris, m., *suggester, counsellor.*

hortor, ārī, ātus sum, encourage, urge, incite.

hosp-es, -itis, m. and f., *guest*; *host*; *stranger.*

hospitium, i, n., *hospitality, welcome*; *shelter*; *friendly place, hospitable resort.*

hospitus, a, um, strange, alien.

hostia, ae, f., *victim, sacrifice.*

hostilis, e, of an enemy, an enemy's, hostile.

hostis, is, m. and f., *stranger*; *enemy.*

hūc, adv., *to this place, hither, here.*

hūmānus, a, um, human, of mortals.

hūmectō, hūmēns, hūmidus, *see ūmectō, etc.*

humerus, see umerus.

humilis, e, low, low-lying; *lowly.*

humō, āre, āvī, ātum, bury.

humus, i, f., *earth, ground, soil*; **humī, locative, on the ground.**

Hyades, um, f. plur., the Hyades, a group of seven stars in Taurus.

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Hydra, ae, f., *the Hydra, a many-headed serpent.*

Hymenaeus, ī, m., *Hymen, the god of marriage; plur., marriage, nuptials, bridal.*

Hypanis, is, m., *a Trojan.*

Hyrcānus, a, um, of the Hyrcani, *a Caucasian tribe; Hyrcanian.*

Hyrtacidēs, ae, m., *son of Hyrtacus.*

I.

Iarbās, ae, m., *a king of Mauritania.*

Iasidēs, ae, m., *descendant or son of Iasius.*

Iasius, ī, m., *brother of Dardanus, and one of the founders of the Trojan race.*

Iaspis, idis, f., *jasper.*

ibi, adv., *there, then, thereupon.*

ibidem, adv., *in the same place.*

Icarus, ī, m., *son of Daedalus.*

icō, ere, icī, icum, strike, smite.

ictus, ūs, m., *stroke, blow, thrust.*

Ida, ae, f., *a mountain in Crete; a mountain in Phrygia near Troy.*

Idaeus, a, um, of Ida.

Idaeus, ī, m., *a charioteer of Priam.*

Idalia, ae, f., or Idalium, ī, n., *a mountain and city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*

Idallus, a, um, of Idalium, Idalian.

Idcirco, adv., *for that reason, therefore; for all that.*

idem, eodem, idem, the same; also, likewise.

Idcirco, adv., *on that account, for this reason, therefore.*

Idomeneus, ei, m., *leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

igitur, conj., *then, therefore.*

ignārus, a, um, not knowing, ignorant of, unacquainted with, unaware, unsuspecting.

ignāvus, a, um, idle, sluggish, spiritless, cowardly.

igneus, a, um, fiery, burning, glowing.

ignis, is, m., *fire, flame; thunder-bolt, lightning, flash; passion, love; fury, wrath.*

ignōbilis, e, obscure, base, low-born.

ignōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, be ignorant of, not to know.

ignōtus, a, um, unknown, undiscovered, strange.

il-ex, -icis, f., *holm-oak, ilex.*

Ilia, ae, f., *a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Iliaus, a, um, of Ilium, Trojan.

Ilia, adis, f., *Trojan woman.*

ilicet, adv., *at once, straightway.*

Ilionē, ēs, f., *the eldest daughter of Priam.*

Ilioneus, ei, m., *a comrade of Aeneas.*

Ilium, ī, n., *a name of Troy.*

Ilius, a, um, Ilian, Trojan.

il-lābor, ī, -lāpsus sum, glide in, enter; inspire.

Illectābilis, e, joyless.

ille, a, ud, that, yonder, the famous; as subst., he, she, it.

ille, adv., *there, in that place.*

il-lidō, ere, -līsi, -līsum, dash upon; crush.

Illic, adv., *thence; on that side.*

Illic, adv., *thither, that way, in that direction.*

il-ludo, ere, -lūsi, -lūsum, jeer at, mock at, make sport.

Ilustris, e, famous, renowned, illustrious, noble.

Iluvīēs, ēī, f., *fifth.*

Illyricus, a, um, of Illyria, Illyrian.

Iulus, ī, m., *an earlier name of Iulus or Ascanius.*

imāgō, inis, f., likeness, form, image, copy; ghost, shade; appearance; thought.

imbellis, e, unwarlike; powerless.

im-ber, -bris, m., rain-storm, storm-cloud, storm; flood, water.

imitābilis, e, that may be imitated; w. non, inimitable.

imitor, ārī, ātus sum, imitate, represent, rival.

immānis, e, monstrous, huge, vast, enormous; inhuman, atrocious, fierce, savage.

immemor, oris, unmindful, heedless, forgetful.

immēnsus, a, um, immeasurable, immense, boundless, vast.

immer-gō, ere, -sī, -sum, plunge, drown.

immeritus, a, um, undeserving; unoffending, guiltless.

immineō, ēre, overhang.

im-misceō, ēre, -miscuī, -mixtum or -mistum, mingle in or with; vanish into.

immītis, e, merciless, ruthless.

im-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum, send into, drive to; let in, admit; in pass., rush or burst in; let loose, let go, urge on; let grow; let flow.

immō, adv., nay, nay rather.

immortālis, e, immortal, imperishable, undying.

immōtus, a, um, part. of immoveo, unmoved, secure, fixed, steadfast, unshaken, immovable.

immūgiō, ire, ivi (iī), itum, moan, roar within, resound.

immundus, a, um, foul, unclean.

im-par, -paris, unequal, ill-matched.

impedlō, ire, ivi (iī), itum, entangle, encircle, interweave; hinder.

im-pellō, ere, -puli, -pulsam, strike against, strike, smite; drive on, urge on, move, stir; overturn; urge, incite, excite, induce.

imperium, ī, n., command; authority, power; sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire; kingdom, realm.

imperō, āre, āvī, ātum, order, command.

impetus, ūs, m., assault, violence; speed, force.

impiger, gra, grum, not indolent, quick, brisk, eager.

im-pingō, ere, -pēgi, -pāctum, force to, hurl against.

impius, a, um, sacrilegious, impious, unholy, unnatural, accursed.

implacātus, a, um, insatiable, remorseless.

im-pleō, ēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill up, fill; satisfy; in pass., take one's fill.

implēcō, āre, āvī, ātum, or uī, itum, enfold, twine around; encircle, grasp, clasp.

implōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, implore, beseech, entreat.

im-pōnō, ere, -posuī, -positum, place on, put in; place, put, set; set over; lay down, impose.

imprecor, ārī, ātus sum, invoke, pray for.

im-primō, ere, -pressī, -pressum, impress; emboss.

improbis, a, um, malicious, bad, wanton, shameless, insolent; ravenous.

imprōvidus, a, um, unforeseeing, heedless, blind.

imprōvisō, adv., unexpectedly.

imprōvisus, a, um, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden.

impūbēs, is, youthful, young.

impūne, adv., with impunity.

imus, a, um, superlative of infernus.

in, prep. (1) w. abl., in, within, among, on, at; considering, in the case of, in regard to; (2) w. acc., into, to, upon, against, towards; until; according to, with a view to, for.

inamābilis, e, unlovely, hateful.

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inānis, *c.*, empty, unreal; idle, useless, meaningless, vain; mere.

incānus, *a, um*, hoary.

incassum (also **in cassum**), *adv.*, in vain.

incantus, *a, um*, unsuspecting, off one's guard.

in-cēdō, *ere, -cēssī, -cēssum*, go, move, advance; stride.

incendium, *ī, n.*, fire.

in-cendō, *ere, -cendi, -cēsum*, kindle, burn, set fire to; light up; inflame, excite, fire.

inceptum, *ī, n.*, undertaking, attempt, purpose.

incertus, *a, um*, uncertain, wavering; unsteady, ill-aimed; dim.

incēssus, *ūs, m.*, tread, gait, carriage.

incestō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, defile, pollute.

in-cidō, *ere, -cidi, -cāsum*, fall upon, rush upon.

in-cido, *ere, -cidi, -cisum*, cut into, cut.

in-ciplot, *ere, -cēpi, -ceptum*, begin, undertake.

inēlementia, *ae, f.*, cruelty, harshness.

in-clūdō, *ere, -clūsī, -clūsum*, shut in, enclose, confine.

inclutus, *a, um*, illustrious, renowned, famous.

incognitus, *a, um*, unknown.

incohō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, begin; build.

incol-ō, *ere, -nī, inhabit*, dwell.

incolumis, *c.*, unharmed, safe; unshaken, firm.

incomitatus, *a, um*, unattended.

inconcēssus, *a, um*, forbidden, unlawful.

inconsultus, *a, um*, without advice.

incrēdibilis, *c.*, incredible, passing belief.

inerepitō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, chide; challenge.

inerep-ō, *āre, -nī, -itum*, rattle, sound; chide, rebuke.

in-crēscō, *ere, -crēvī, -crētum*, grow up.

incub-ō, *āre, -nī, -itum*, lie upon; brood over; hoard.

incultus, *a, um*, uncultivated, wild; unkempt, untrimmed.

in-cumbō, *ere, -cubui, -cubitum*, rest or lie upon; fall upon; lean over, overhang; bend to, set to work.

in-currō, *ere, -curri (-eueurri), -cursum*, rush in, charge.

incurvō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, bend.

incūsō, *āre, āvī, ātum*, chide, reproach, upbraid.

in-cutiō, *ere, -cussi, -cussum*, strike into.

indāgō, *inis, f.*, toils, nets.

inde, *adv.*, from that place, thence; then, after that, afterwards.

indēbitus, *a, um*, unearned, unpromised.

indēprēnsus, *a, um*, undiscovered, unnoticed.

Indī, *ōrum, m. plur.*, the people of India, the Indians.

indiciū, *ī, n.*, evidence, information, charge.

in-dicō, *ere, -dixī, -dictum*, declare, proclaim; order, appoint.

indignor, *ārī, ātus sum*, be indignant at, chafe.

indignus, *a, um*, unworthy; undeserved, shameful, unjust.

indomitus, *a, um*, unsubdued; unconquerable, fierce, stubborn.

in-ducō, *ere, -dūxī, -ductum*, draw on, put on; induce, allure.

indul-geō, *ere, -si, -tum*, indulge, indulge in, give way to, yield to.

ind-nō, *ere, -nī, -itum*, put on, assume; wreath; in pass. reflexively, put on, don.

indutus, *a, um*, part. of **induo**, clad, arrayed.

inēluctābilis, *c.*, inevitable.

in-eō, *ire, -ivī (-li), -itum*, enter, go into; enter upon; undertake.

inermis, *c.*, unarmed, defenceless.

in-ers, -ertis, *sluggish, spiritless; lifeless, stiff.*

inexpertus, a, um, *untried.*

inextricabilis, e, *inextricable.*

infabricatus, a, um, *unshaped.*

infandus, a, um, *unspeakable, unutterable; dreadful, monstrous, horrible.*

infans, antis, m. and f., *infant, babe.*

infaustus, a, um, *ill-omened, ill-fated.*

infectus, a, um, *not done, false.*

infectus, part. of **inficio**, *stained; inwrought, ingrown.*

infelix, icls, *luckless, unfortunate; ill-boding; scanty, miserable.*

infensus, a, um, *hostile, enraged, bitter.*

infernus, a, um, *infernal, of the lower world.*

inferō, inferre, intulī, illatum, *bring to, bear to, carry into; offer; w. bellum, make, wage.*

inferus, a, um, *below, underneath; compar. inferior, ius, inferior, lower, meaner; superl., imus, a, um, lowest, deepest; the bottom of, the depths of, inmost.*

infestus, a, um, *hostile, dangerous, deadly, fatal; levelled, threatening.*

infigō, ere, -fixī, -fixum, fix upon, *impale; fasten.*

infindō, ere, -fidī, -fissum, *cleave.*

infit, defective verb, *he begins.*

inflammō, āre, āvī, ātum, *kindle; inflame.*

in-flectō, ere, -flexī, -flexum, *bend; move, touch.*

inflō, āre, āvī, ātum, *blow into, fill, swell.*

informis, e, *shapeless, misshapen, hideous.*

infractus, a, um, part. of **infringo**, *broken, overborne.*

infrendeō, ēre, *gnash, grind.*

infrēnus, a, um, *unbridled, reinless.*

Infula, ae, f., *fillet.*

in-fundō, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *pour on, pour down; pour or shed over; in pass., throng, crowd; pervade, be shed abroad.*

ingeminō, āre, āvī, ātum, *redouble, repeat; also intrans., be redoubled, increase.*

in-gemō, ere, -gemūī, groan, *sigh, lament.*

ingēns, entis, *huge, vast, massive, enormous; great, mighty.*

ingrātus, a, um, *unwelcome, painful; ungrateful, thankless, unfeeling.*

in-gredior, ī, -gressus sum, *go, walk, pace; land; enter upon, undertake; begin.*

ingru-ō, ere, -ī, rush upon, burst upon, assail.

inhīō, āre, āvī, ātum, *gape; gaze eagerly, pore over.*

inhonestus, a, um, *inglorious, shameful.*

inhorreō, ēre, uī, bristle; grow rough, roughen.

inhospitus, a, um, *inhospitable.*

inhumatus, a, um, *unburied.*

inimicus, a, um, *hostile, unfriendly; deadly, destructive.*

inīquus, a, um, *unfair, unjust, hostile, bitter; unfavorable, harsh; w. sors, cruel, unhappy; insufficient, narrow, scanty.*

in-iciō, ere, -jēci, -jectum, *throw, cast, hurl at; w. se, fling one's self, rush.*

injūria, ae, f., *injustice, wrong; insult, affront, outrage.*

injussus, a, um, *unbidden.*

in-nectō, ere, -nexūī, -nexum, *tie, bind; encwrap; invent, contrive, frame.*

innō, āre, āvī, ātum, *float upon, sail upon.*

innoxius, a, um, *harmless.*

innumerus, a, um, *innumerable, countless.*

innūptus, a, um, *unmarried; in fem., maiden, virgin.*

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in-olēscō, ere, -olēvī, -olitum,
grow in, become ingrained.

inopīnus, a, um, unexpected,
sudden.

in-ops, -opis, poor, helpless, desti-
tute.

inōus, a, um, of Ino, a sea-god-
dess; in masc., son of Ino.

inquam, defective verb, say.

insānia, ae, f., madness.

insānus, a, um, mad; inspired.

inscius, a, um, not knowing, igno-
rant, unconscious.

in-scribō, ere, -serīpsī, -serīp-
tum, write on, mark.

in-sequor, ī, -secūtus sum, fol-
low, pursue; w. infin., proceed, go
on.

in-serō, ere, -seruī, -sertum,
put in, let in.

in-sertō, āre, āvī, ātum, put in,
thrust in.

in-sideō, ēre, -sēdī, -sessum,
rest upon, take up one's abode in;
occupy, hold.

insidiæ, ārum, f. plur., ambush;
stratagem, trick, wiles, treachery.

in-sidō, ere, -sēdī, -sessum, set-
tle on, alight on.

insigne, is, n., decoration, device;
in plur., insignia, trappings, equip-
ments.

insignis, e, distinguished, remark-
able, conspicuous; brilliant, splen-
did, beautiful.

insinuo, āre, āvī, ātum, steal,
creep.

in-sisto, ere, -stīti, tēdi, set foot
on; begin.

insomnium, ī, n., dream, vision.

in-sono, āre, -sonuī, sonū,
sound, resound.

in-souus, -soutis, guiltless, inno-
cent.

insperatus, a, um, unhop'd for.

in-spicio, ere, -spēxi, -spectum,
look upon, overlook.

inspiro, āre, āvī, ātum, breathe
into or upon, inspire.

īnstār, indeclinable, n., image, like-
ness; mēn, presence; in apposition
as adj., like.

īnstaurō, āre, āvī, ātum, renew,
restore, revive; celebrate anew;
repay, requite.

īn-sternō, ere, -strāvī, -strā-
tum, spread over, cover.

īnstīgō, āre, āvī, ātum, urge on,
cheer on.

īnstit-uō, ere, -nī, -ūtum, found,
establish, ordain.

īn-stō, -stāre, -stīti, -stātum,
press on, pursue; urge forward,
push on; be earnest, intent; be at
hand.

īn-struō, ere, -strūxī, -strūc-
tum, arrange, array; draw up,
set in order; furnish, equip, arm.

īnsuētus, a, um, unaccustomed,
unwonted.

īnsula, ae, f., island.

īnsultō, āre, āvī, ātum, leap
upon; exult, be insolent.

īnsum, īnesse, īnfūī, be in, be
on, be there.

īn-suō, ere, -suī, -sutum, sew in.

īnsuper, adv., above, over; more-
over, besides.

īnsuperābilis, e, unconquerable.

īn-surgō, ere, -surrēxi, -sur-
rēctum, rise upon, rise to, rise.

īntactus, a, um, untouched, un-
broken; maiden, virgin.

īnteger, gra, grum, whole, unin-
paired, fresh, vigorous.

īntemerātus, a, um, pure, un-
stained, unsullied.

īntempestus, a, um, unseason-
able; w. nox, the dead of night.

īn-tendo, ere, -tēdī, -tētum
or -tensum, stretch, spread,
swell; cover with, hang with.

īntentō, āre, āvī, ātum, hold out
threateningly, brandish; threaten.

īntentus, a, um, part of Intendo,
stretched, strained; straining,
eager, intent, attentive.

inter, prep. w. acc., *between, among, in the midst of; during*; w. reflexive, *each one or one another*, preceded by *with, to, from, etc., together*.

inter-elūdō, ere, -elūsi, -elūsum, *cut off, prevent*.

interdum, adv., *sometimes*.

intercā, adv., *meanwhile, meantime*.

interfor, ārī, ātus sum, *break in, interrupt*.

interfūsus, a, um, part. of **interfundo**, *flowing between; suffused, flushed*.

interior, ius, comparative, *interior, inner, within*.

interluō, ere, *flow between, wash*.

interpre, pretis, m. and f., *interpreter; agent, author*.

interritus, a, um, *unterrified, undaunted, fearless*.

inter-rumpō, ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, *break off, interrupt*.

intervallum, i, *space between, interval, gap*.

in-texō, ere, -texui, -textum, *weave in, embroider; frame; entwine*.

intimus, a, um, superlative of **interior**, *inmost*.

inton-ō, āre, -ui, -ātum, *thunder; thunder forth*.

in-torqueō, ēre, -torsī, -tortum, *hurl*.

intrā, adv. and prep. w. acc., *within*.

intractābilis, e, *untamed, fierce*.

intrem-ō, ere, -ui, trembe, *quake, shudder*.

intrō, āre, āvi, ātum, *go into, enter*.

intrō-gredior, i, -gressus sum, *come in, enter*.

intus, adv., *within*.

inultus, a, um, *unavenged*.

inūtilis, e, *useless, unavailing*.

in-vādō, ere, -vāsī, -vāsum, *enter; enter upon, begin; rush upon, attack, assail*.

invalidus, a, um, *weak, feeble, infirm*.

in-vehō, ere, -vexī, -veetum, *bear or carry along; in pass., be borne, ride, sail*.

in-veniō, ire, -vēnī, -ventum, *come upon, find; discover, devise*.

inventor, ōris, m., *deviser, contriver*.

invergō, ere, *pour upon*.

invictus, a, um, *unconquered, unconquerable, invincible*.

in-videō, ēre, -vidī, -vīsum, *envy, grudge*.

in vidia, ae, f., *envy, grudge, hatred, ill-will*.

in-vīsō, ere, -vīsī, -vīsum, *go to see, visit*.

invisus, a, um, part. of **invideo**, *hated, hateful, detested, odious*.

invisus, a, um, *unseen*.

invitō, āre, āvi, ātum, *invite; attract, allure*.

invitus, a, um, *unwilling, reluctant, against the will*.

invius, a, um, *pathless, trackless, impassable, inaccessible*.

in-volvō, ere, -volvi, -volūtum, *wrap, enfold; cover, engulf*.

Iōnius, a, um, *Ionian*.

Iōpās, ae, m., *a Carthaginian bard*.

Iphitus, i, m., *a Trojan*.

ipse, a, um, *self (emphatic), himself, myself, he himself, I myself, etc.; the very, even*.

ira, ae, f., *anger, wrath; scourge*.

Ir-is, -idis, f., *the messenger of Juno, the goddess of the rainbow*.

irremeābilis, e, *irretraceable, from which is no return*.

ir-rideō, ēre, -risī, -rīsum, *laugh at, mock, scorn*.

irrigō, āre, āvi, ātum, *steep, bedew; shed, diffuse*.

irritō, āre, āvi, ātum, *incense, provoke*.

irritus, a, um, *useless, unavailing, ineffective, vain; in vain, to no purpose*.

ir-rumpō, ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, *burst in, rush into*.

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ir-ruō, ere, -ruī, *rush in, rush upon.*

is, ea, id, *he, she, it; that, this, such.*

iste, a, ud, *that (or this) of yours, he, she, often with an idea of contempt; such.*

istinc, adv., *from there, from where you are.*

ita, adv., *thus, so.*

Italia, ae, f., *Italy.*

Italus, a, um, *Italian, as subst., Itali, ōrum, m., the Italians.*

iter, itineris, n., *way, journey, march, road, course, path, passage.*

iterum, adv., *again, a second time.*

Ithaca, ae, f., *an island in the Ionian sea, the home of Ulysses.*

Ithacus, a, um, *of Ithaca, Ithacan; as subst., Ithacus, i, m., the Ithacan, i.e., Ulysses.*

Iulus, i, m., *a name of Ascanius, Aeneas' son.*

Ixion, onis, m., *king of the Lapithae.*

J.

jaceō, ēre, ul, itum, *lie, lie down; be situated; lie low, be outspread; lie prostrate, lie slain.*

jacō, ere, jēcl, jactum, *throw, cast, hurl, fling; scatter; throw up.*

jaetāns, antis, part. of jacto, *boastful, vainglorious.*

jacō, āre, āvi, ātum, *throw, cast, hurl, fling; bandy (blows); toss, sway, roll about; pour forth, utter; revolve; w. se, boast, glory, vaunt.*

jactura, ae, f., *loss.*

jaculor, āri, ātus sum, *hurl, dart.*

jaculum, i, n., *dart, javelin.*

jam, adv., *now, already, at length; but now, just now; thereafter, presently; jam dudum, jam pridem, long since; jam tum, even then, already.*

janitor, ōris, m., *door-keeper, warder.*

janua, ae, f., *door, entrance.*

jecur, jecoris and jecinoris, n., *liver.*

juba, ae, f., *mane; crest.*

jubar, aris, n., *ray of light, brightness, dawn.*

jubeō, ēre, jūssī, jūssum, *order, bid, command.*

jūcundus, a, um, *pleasant, delightful.*

jūd-ex, -icis, m. and f., *judge.*

jūdicium, i, n., *judgment, decision.*

jugālis, e, *bridal, nuptial, of marriage.*

jūgerum, i, n., *measure of land, acre, (strictly a little more than half an English acre).*

jūgō, āre, āvi, ātum, *unite in marriage, marry.*

jugum, i, n., *yoke; team of horses; height, ridge; rower's bench, thwart.*

Jūlius, i, m., *the name of a Roman family, to which Julius Caesar and Augustus belonged.*

junctura, ae, f., *joint.*

jūgō, ere, junxi, junctum, *join, unite; yoke.*

Jūnō, ōnis, f., *queen of the gods, sister and wife of Jove.*

Jūnōnius, a, um, *of Juno, Juno's.*

Jūppiter, Jovis, m., *the supreme deity of the Romans.*

jūrō, āre, āvi, ātum, *take an oath, swear; swear by.*

jūs, jūris, n., *right, justice, law.*

jūssum, i, n., *order, bidding, command.*

jūssus, ūs, m., *order, bidding, command.*

justitia, ae, f., *justice.*

justus, a, um, *just, upright, righteous; fair.*

juvenālis, e, *youthful, of youth.*

Juvenus, i, m., *bullock, steer.*

Juvenis, is, m. and f., *a young person, youth.*

Juventa, ae, f., *youth.*

juventās, tātis, f., *youth, vigor of youth.*

juventūs, tūtis, f., *youth; collectively, the youth, the young men.*

juvō, āre, jūvī, jūtum, aid, *assist, help; please, be pleasant, give pleasure, delight.*

juxtā, adv. and prep. w. acc., *near, next, close by, hard by.*

K.

Karthāgō, inis, f., *Carthage, a city in Northern Africa.*

L.

labe-faelō, ere, -fēcī, -factum, *cause to totter or waver, shake, agitate.*

lābens, entis, part. of labor, *slippery.*

lābēs, is, f., *fall, downfall, stroke; taint, spot, stain.*

labō, āre, āvī, ātum, *totter, give way, yield; waver, hesitate.*

lābor, ī, lāpsus sum, *slide, slide down, slip, glide along; glide away, pass away, wane; sink, full, perish.*

labor, ōris, m., *labor, toil, work, task; hardship, misfortune, trouble; eclipse.*

labōrātus, a, um, part. of laboro, *worked, wrought, fashioned.*

labyrinthus, ī, m., *labyrinth, maze, especially that in Crete.*

lac, lactis, n., *milk; juice.*

Lacaenus, a, um, Laconian, Spartan; *f. as subst., the Laconian woman, Helen.*

Lacedaemonius, a, um, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.

lacer, era, erum, *mutilated, mangled, torn.*

lacerō, āre, āvī, ātum, *tear, rend, mangle.*

laertus, ī, upper arm, arm.

laess-ō, ere, -ivī (-īī), -itum, *excite, provoke, challenge, stir up.*

Lacinius, a, um, of Lacinium, *a promontory of Southern Italy, on which was a temple of Juno, Lacinian,*

lacrima, ae, f., *tear.*

lacrimābilis, e, *mournful, pitiable.*

lacrimō, āre, āvī, ātum, *weep, shed tears, lament.*

lacus, ūs, m., *lake, pool; less exactly, river, stream.*

laedō, ere, laesi, laesum, *strike, pierce, injure, mar; hurt, offend, thwart.*

laena, ae, f., *cloak, mantle.*

Lāertius, a, um, of Laertes, *the father of Ulysses.*

laetitia, ae, f., *joy, gladness, enjoyment, bounty.*

laetor, ārī, ātus sum, *rejoice, be glad.*

laetus, a, um, *glad, joyful, cheerful, happy, merry; rejoicing, exulting in; abounding, rich in.*

laevus, a, um, *left, on the left hand; unpropitious; infatuated; f. as subst., laeva (sc. manus), the left hand; adv. laevum, on the left.*

laub-ō, ere, -ī, -itum, *lick, lap; play around.*

lāmenta, ōrum, n. plur., *wailing, lamentation.*

lāmentābilis, e, *lamentable, pitiable.*

lamp-as, -adis, f., *torch, burning brand.*

laniger, era, erum, *wool-bearing, fleecy.*

lanīō, āre, āvī, ātum, *tear, rend, mangle.*

Lāoco-ōn, -ontis, m., *a priest of Apollo.*

Lāodamīa, ae, f., *who killed herself for love of her husband Prote-silaus, slain at Troy.*

Lāomedontēus, a, um, of Laomedon, *a king of Troy, hence Trojan.*

Lāomedontiadēs, ae, m., *son or descendant of Laomedon, a king of Troy; hence, Trojan.*

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lapldōsus, a, um, stony.

lap-is, -idis, m., stone; marble.

Lapithae, ārum, m. plur., the Lapithae, a tribe of Thessaly who fought with the Centaurs.

lāpsō, āre, āvī, ātum, slip.

lāpsus, ūs, m., gliding motion, gliding; swoop; course.

laque-ar, -āris, n., panel, ceiling, fretted roof.

Lār, Laris, m., (usually in plur.), household god, tutelār deity, guardian spirit.

largus, a, um, copious, abundant, full; ample, large, free.

Lārissaeus, a, um, of Larissa, a town of Thessaly, the supposed abode of Achilles.

lassus, a, um, wearied, tired.

lātē, adv., broadly, widely, far and wide.

latebra, ae, f., hiding-place, retreat; cavern.

latebrōsus, a, um, full of hiding-places or recesses, crannied.

latēns, entis, part. of lateo, hidden, secret.

lateō, ēre, ul, lie hid, lie concealed, lurk; be covered; be unknown, escape the knowledge of.

lat-ex, -etis, m., liquid, fluid; hence, water, wine.

Latinus, a, um, of Latium, Latin; as subst., Latinī, ōrum, m. plur., the Latins.

Latinus, l, m., a king of Latium.

Latium, l, n., a country of Italy, south of the Tiber.

Lātōna, ae, f., the mother of Apollo and Diana.

lātrātus, us, m., barking, baying, cry.

lātrō, āre, āvī, ātum, bark.

lātus, a, um, broad, wide, wide-spread.

latus, eris, n., side, flank.

laudō, āre, āvī, ātum, praise, commend.

Laurēns, entis, of Laurentum, a town of Latium, Laurentian.

laurus, l or ūs, f., laurel, bay-tree; laurel wreath.

laus, laudis, f., praise, glory, renown; praiseworthy deed, worth, merit.

Lāvinia, ae, f., daughter of Latinus, and wife of Aeneas.

Lāvinium, i, n., a city of Latium, built by Aeneas, and named in honor of his second wife Lavinia.

Lāvinus, a, um, of Lavinium, Lavinian.

Lāvinus, a, um, of Lavinium, Lavinian.

lavō, āre (ere), lāvī, lavātum (lautum, lōtum), bathe, wash; wet, moisten, soak.

laxō, āre, āvī, ātum, loosen, undo, open; let go, let loose, clear; relax, refresh.

laxus, a, um, slack, loose, loosened.

leb-ēs, -ētis, m., caldron, kettle.

lēctus, a, um, part. of lego, chosen, picked, choice, eminent, excellent.

lēctus, l, m., couch, bed.

Lēda, ae, f., the mother of Helen.

Lēdaeus, a, um, of Leda, descended from Leda.

lēgifer, era, erum, law-giving, law-giver.

legō, ere, lēgī, lēctum, gather, collect; choose, select, pick; take in, furl; skim along, sweep over, coast along; scan, review.

Lēnaeus, a, um, of Bacchus, Lenean.

lēnō, ire, lēvī (li), itum, soothe, allay, calm.

lēnis, e, soft, gentle, mild.

lentō, āre, āvī, ātum, bend.

lentus, a, um, pliant, tough; tenacious; sluggish, slow.

leō, ōnis, m., lion.

Lerna, ae, f., a marsh near Argos, where lived the monster Hydra.

lētālis, e, deadly, fatal.

Lēthaeus, a, um, of Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades, Lethæan.

lētifer, era, erum, deadly.

lētum, I, n., *death; ruin, destruction.*

Leucaspis, is, m., a companion of Aeneas.

Leucāta, ae, and Leucātē, ēs, f., a promontory on the island of Leucadia.

levāmen, minis, n., *solace, comfort.*

levis, e, light, swift, rapid, quick; slight.

lēvis, e, smooth, slippery; polished.

levō, āre, āvī, ātum, lift up, raise; ease, lighten; undo, release, take off; aid, support.

lēvō, āre, āvī, ātum, polish.

lēx, lēgis, f., law, decree; terms, condition.

libāmen, minis, n., libation, offering.

libēns, entis, part. of libet, willing, ready, glad.

Liber, eri, m., a name of Bacchus.

libertās, tātis, f., liberty, freedom.

libō, āre, āvī, ātum, taste; touch lightly, kiss; pour out as a libation, make a libation, offer.

librō, āre, āvī, ātum, poise, brandish, swing, hurl.

Liburnī, ōrum, m. plur., a tribe in Illyria, on the Adriatic.

Libya, ae, f., Libya, North Africa.

Libyeus, a, um, Libyan, of Libya; African.

Libystis, idis, f. adj., Libyan.

licet, ēre, licuit and licetum est, impersonal, it is permitted, allowed, lawful, granted; may, might; as conj., licet, although, even though.

lignum, I, n., wood.

ligō, āre, āvī, ātum, bind, fasten, pinion.

lilium, I, n., lily.

Lilybēus, a, um, of Lilybaeum, a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.

limbus, I, m., border.

limen, minis, n., threshold; door, portal, entrance; house, chamber, courts, palace, temple; starting-point.

limes, itis, m., path, track.

limōsus, a, um, muddy, miry, marshy.

limus, I, m., mud, mire, ooze.

lineus, a, um, of flax, flaxen, hempen.

lingua, ae, f., tongue; speech, language; note, voice.

linquō, ere, liqui, licetum, leave, desert, abandon, forsake; depart from, leave behind.

linteum, I, n., sail.

liquefactus, a, um, part. of liquefacto, molten.

liquēns, entis, part. of liqueo, liquid, clear, limpid.

liquēns, entis, part. of liquor, liquid, flowing.

liquidus, a, um, liquid, flowing; pure, clear, serene.

liquor, I, flow, drop, trickle.

litō, āre, āvī, ātum, sacrifice, offer acceptably; make atonement, appease.

litoreus, a, um, on the shore.

litus, oris, n., shore, beach, coast; bank.

lituus, I, m., trumpet, bugle.

lividus, a, um, dark blue, leaden.

locō, āre, āvī, ātum, place, set; build, fix, lay.

Locri, ōrum, m. plur., a Greek colony, settled in Southern Italy.

locus, I, m., place, spot, region, land, country; room, opportunity; position, state, condition.

longaevus, a, um, aged.

longē, adv., far, afar, far off.

longinquus, a, um, distant, remote; ancient.

longius, adv., further; too far.

longus, a, um, long; long-continued, lingering, tedious.

loquēla, ae, f., speech, words.

loquor, I, locutus sum, speak, say.

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lōrlea, ae, f., cuirass, coat of mail.

lōrum, l, n., thong; rein.

lūbricus, a, um, slippery, slimy.

lūceō, ēre, lūxī, shine, glitter, gleam, be bright.

lūcidus, a, um, bright, clear.

lūcifer, era, erum, light-bringing; m. as subst., **Lūcifer, eri, m.,** the morning-star.

luctor, ārī, ātus sum, struggle, wrestle, strive.

lūctus, ūs, m., sorrow, grief, mourning; personified, *Grief*.

lūcus, l, m., grove; wood.

lūdibrium, l, n., sport.

lūdō, ere, lūsī, lūsum, sport, play; mock, delude, cheat, deceive.

lūdus, l, m., game, spoil, play.

luēs, is, f., plague, pestilence.

lūgēō, ēre, lūxī, lūctum, mourn, bewail, lament.

lūmen, mīnis, n., light; lamp, torch; dawn, day; eye.

lūna, ae, f., moon; moonlight.

lūnātus, a, um, part. of *luno*, moon-shaped, crescent.

luō, ere, lūī, lūtum (lūtum), wash away, atone for, expiate.

lupa, ae, f., she-wolf.

lupus, l, m., wolf.

lūstrō, āre, āvī, ātum, purify; survey, scan; traverse.

lūstrum, l, n., den, haunt, lair.

lūstrum, l, n., purification; lustre, period of five years; age.

lūx, lūcis, f., light; daylight, dawn, day; life.

luxus, ūs, m., luxury, dalliance; magnificence, splendor.

Lyncus, l, m., a name of Bacchus.

Lyncus, a, um, of Bacchus.

lychnus, l, m., lamp.

Lycia, ae, f., a district of Asia Minor.

Lycus, a, um, of Lycia, Lycian; m. plur. as subst., the Lycians.

Lyctus, a, um, of Lyctus, a town in Crete, Lyctian; hence, Cretan.

Lycurgus, l, m., an ancient king of Thrace.

Lycus, l, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Lydus, a, um, Lydian.

lympa, ae, f., water.

lynx, lynceis, m. and f., lynx.

M.

Machāōn, onis, m., a famous surgeon among the Greeks before Troy.

māchīna, ae, f., machine, engine.

maclēs, ēī, f., leanness, emaciation.

maetō, āre, āvī, ātum, offer, sacrifice, slay.

macula, ae, f., spot, stain.

maculō, āre, āvī, ātum, spot, stain.

maculōsus, a, um, spotted, dappled.

made-faclo, ere, -feci, -factum, wet, stain.

madēns, entis, part. of *madeo*, wet, moist.

madēscō, ere, madui, become wet, soaked.

madidus, a, um, wet, drenched, dripping.

Maeander, dri, m., a river in Asia Minor, noted for its winding course, hence, winding or waving border.

Maeonius, a, um, Maeonian, of Maeonia, a province in Lydia; hence, Lydian.

Maeotus, a, um, of the Maeotians, a Scythian tribe, Maeotian.

maereō, ēre, mourn, grieve, sorrow.

maestus, a, um, sad, mournful, sorrowful, gloomy, anxious.

māgālla, lum, n. plur., huts.

magicus, a, um, magic.

magis, adv., more, rather.

magister, tri, m., master, leader; pilot, helmsman, captain; teacher; guardian.

magistrātus, ūs, m., magistrato.

māgnanimus, a, um, great-souled, noble; spirited, high-spirited.

māgnus, a, um (mājor, māximus), great, large, huge, mighty, loud, noble, grand, important, strong; long; in compar. and superl., older, eldest.

Māla, ae, f., daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury.

mājor, comparative of magnus.

māla, ae, f., cheek-bone, jaw, cheek.

male, adv., badly, ill; giving to adjectives an opposite meaning.

Malea, ae, f., a promontory of the Peloponnesus.

malesuādus, a, um, ill-counseling, tempting to evil.

malignus, a, um, malignant; scanty.

mālō, mälle, mälui, wish rather, choose, prefer.

malum, I, n., evil, misfortune, hardship, woe; evil deed, crime.

malus, a, um, evil, bad, wicked; false, crafty; poisonous, fatal.

mālus, I, m., mast.

mamma, ae, f., breast.

mandātum, I, n., command, charge, order.

mandō, āre, āvi, ātum, order, command, give charge to; entrust.

mandō, ere, mandi, mānsun, chew, devour; champ.

maneo, ēre, mānsi, mānsun, remain, abide, linger; abide by, keep to; await.

mānēs, Ium, m. plur., the souls of the dead, ghost, shade, departed spirit; the gods of the lower world; the lower world; the spirit's doom.

manicæ, ārum, f. plur., manacles, chains (for the hands).

manifestus, a, um, clear, evident, plain.

mānō, āre, āvi, ātum, flow, drip, trickle, ooze.

mantēle, is, n., towel, napkin.

manus, ūs, f., hand; handiwork, work; skill, force, might, power; valor, brave deeds; band, troop, throng.

Marcellus, I, m., the name of a Roman family.

mare, is, n., sea.

maritus, I, m., husband; less exactly, wooer, suitor.

marmor, oris, n., marble.

marmoreus, a, um, of marble, marble; smooth, glassy.

Marpēsius, a, um, of Marpesus, a mountain in the island of Paros, Marpesian, Parian.

Mars, Martis, m., the god of war; hence, war, battle, warfare.

Massyli, ōrum, m. plur., a people of Northern Africa.

Massylus, a, um, Massylian, of the Massyli.

māter, mātris, f., mother, matron.

māternus, a, um, of a mother, maternal, mother's.

mātūro, āre, āvi, ātum, ripen; hasten, quicken.

mātūrus, a, um, early; ripe, mature.

Maurūsus, a, um, Moorish; hence African.

Māvors, ortis, Mars, the god of war; hence, war, conflict, warlike deeds.

Māvortius, a, um, of Mars, martial.

māximus, superlative of magnus.

meātus, ūs, m., course, pathway, movement.

medicātus, a, um, part. of medico, drugged.

meditor, āri, ātus sum, consider, take thought, design, intend.

medius, a, um, in the middle, the midst, mid; neut. as subst., medius, I, n., middle, midst.

Medōn, ontis, m., a Trojan warrior.

medulla, ae, f., marrow, the inmost heart.

Megarus, a, um, of Megara, a city in Sicily, Megarian.

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mel, mellis, n., *honey.*

Meliboeus, a, um, *of Meliboea, a city in Thessaly, Meliboean.*

mellior, i, us, comparative of **bonus,** *better.*

Melitê, ês, f., a sea-nymph.

mellus, adv., *better.*

membrum, i, n., *limb, member; body.*

meminî, isse, (perf. stem with force of pres.), *remember, recall; make mention of.*

Memmius, i, m., name of a Roman family.

Memnôn, onis, m., king of the Ethiopians, and an ally of the Trojans.

memor, oris, *mindful, remembering; relentless, unforgetful.*

memorâbilis, e, *memorable, glorious.*

memorô, âre, âvi, âtum, *mention, tell, recount.*

mendâx, âcis, fâlse, deceitful, untruthful.

Menelâus, i, m., king of Sparta, husband of Helen, and brother of Agamemnon.

Menoetês, is, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

mêns, mentis, f., *mind, reason; heart, soul; thought, design, purpose.*

mênsa, ne, f., *table, board; food, viands.*

mênsis, is, m., *month.*

mentior, tri, itus sum, *lie, state falsely, pretend.*

mentitus, a, um, part. of **mentior,** *lying, counterfeited.*

mentum, i, n., *chin.*

mereor, âri, âtus sum, *buy, purchase.*

Mercurius, i, m., son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods.

mereô, êre, ui, itum, also as depon. **mereor, êri, itus sum,** *deserve, merit, earn, gain.*

mer-gô, ere, -si, -sum, *plunge, sink, overwhelm.*

mergus, i, m., *diver, cormorant.*

meritô, adv., *deservedly.*

meritum, i, n., *service, desert, merit.*

meritus, a, um, part. of **merco,** *deserved, due, just.*

merus, a, um, *pure, unmixed; neut. as subst., merum, i, n., pure wine.*

mêta, ae, f., *turning-point, goal; limit, bound.*

metallum, i, n., *metal.*

metô, ere, messui, messum, *reap, mow, cut down; gather.*

metuêns, entis, part. of **metuo,** *dreading, fearful, afraid.*

met-uô, ere, -ui, -ûtum, *fear, be afraid of.*

metus, us, m., *fear, dread; personified, Fear.*

meus, a, um, my.

mle-ô, âre, -ui, *vibrate, quiver, dart; gleam, flash.*

migrô, âre, âvi, âtum, *more, depart.*

mil-es, -itis, m., *soldier; collectively, soldiery.*

mille, thousand.

minae, ârum, f. plur., *threats, menaces.*

Minerva, ae, f., the goddess of wisdom.

minimê, adv., *least; by no means.*

minister, tri, m., *servant, attendant; accomplice.*

ministerium, i, n., *service, office, duty.*

ministrô, âre, âvi, âtum, *tend, serve; supply, provide, furnish.*

Minôlus, a, um, *of Minos, a king of Crete.*

minor, âri, âtus sum, *threaten, menace; tower or hang threateningly, threaten to fall.*

minor, compar. of **parvus,** *less, smaller; younger.*

Minôs, ôis, m., a king and lawgiver of Crete, after death made a judge in the lower world.

Minôtaurus, i, a monster in Crete, part bull, part man.

minus, adv., *less*; w. *nec* or *haud*, *none the less, as well; just as*.

mīrābilis, e, *wonderful*.

mīrandus, a, um, part. of **mīror**, *wonderful, strange*; n. as subst., *marvel*.

mīror, āri, ātus sum, *wonder at, marvel, admire*.

mīrus, a, um, *wonderful, marvelous*.

miscēō, ēre, miscuī, mixtum, *mingle, mix, unite; confound, stir up, disturb, throw into confusion*.

Misēnus, i, m, the trumpeter of Aeneas.

miser, era, erum, *sad, wretched, pitiable; hapless, ill-fated, unfortunate*.

miserābilis, e, *miserable, piteous, lamentable, wretched*.

miserandus, a, um, part. of **miseror**, *pitiable, lamentable, wretched*.

misereō, ēre, uī, itum, also as deponent, **misereor, ēri, itus sum**, *pity, take pity on*.

miserēscō, ere, pīty, feel pīty, have compassion.

miseror, āri, ātus sum, pīty, take pīty on.

mītēscō, ere, grow mild, grow gentle, soften.

mītīgō, āre, āvī, ātum, soften, appease.

mitra, ae, f, *head-dress, cap, turban*, of the Phrygians, in Asia Minor.

mittō, ere, mīsi, missum, send; let go, dismiss, lay aside, put away, give up; throw, cast.

Mnēstheus, ei and eos, m, a comrade of Aeneas.

mōbilitās, tātis, f, *motion, action*.

modō, adv, *only, merely, but; but now, a moment ago*.

modus, i, m, *way, manner, fashion; end, limit, bound*.

moenia, ium, n plur., *walls*.

mola, ae, f, *meal* (coarsely ground), used in sacrifice.

mōlēs, is, f, *mass, bulk; massive pile or structure; mound; dam, dyke; task, work*.

mōllor, irī, itus sum, labor at, build; engage in, undertake; cause; w. iter, pursue.

mollīō, īre, ivī (ii) itum, soften, soothe, calm.

mollis, e, *soft, tender, delicate, gentle; subtle, easy, pleasant*.

molliter, adv, *softly, gracefully*.

moneō, ēre, uī, itum, warn, advise.

monile, is, n, *necklace, collar*.

monitum, i, n, *admonition, warning*.

monitus, ūs, m, *warning, advice*.

Monoecus, i, m, a name of Hercules.

mōns, montis, m, *mountain, hill*.

mōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātum, show, tell, point out; advise, teach.

mōnstrum, i, n, *sign, omen, portent; monster*.

montānus, a, um, of a mountain, mountain.

monumentum, i, n, *memorial, monument; in plur., records, chronicles*.

mora, ae, f, *delay, pause, hesitation; hindrance*.

morbis, i, m, *disease, sickness*.

moribundus, a, um, dying, ready to die; mortal.

morior, morī, mortuus sum, die, perish.

moror, āri, ātus sum, delay, linger, wait, pause; detain, hinder, stay.

mors, mortis, f, *death*.

morsus, ūs, m, *biting, gnawing; fangs, fluke*.

mortalis, e, *mortal, human; m. as subst., a mortal*.

mortifer, era, erum, death-dealing, deadly.

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mōs, mōris, m., custom, manner, habit, way, fashion; law, rule, restraint.

mōtus, ūs, m., motion, stir; activity.

moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, move, shake, stir, arouse, disturb; influence, excite, cause; revolve; disclose; w. **castra**, break up.

mōx, adv., soon, presently; afterwards.

mucrō, ōnis, m., point, edge, sword-point, sword.

mūgliō, ire, ivi (II), itum, bellow, roar, rumble.

mūglius, ūs, m., bellowing.

mul-ceō, ēre, -si, -sum, calm, soothe, lull.

multiplex, icis, with many folds; manifold.

multō, adv., much, far.

multum, adv., much, greatly.

multus, a, um (plūs, plūrimus), much, many; abundant, great, deep, heavy, copious.

mūnlō, ire, ivi (II), itum, fortify, protect, defend.

mūnus, cris, n., charge, duty, task; service, rite; favor, boon, gift.

mūrex, icis, m., a shell-fish; purple; jagged rock.

mur-mur, -muris, n., murmur, murmuring, muttering, rouring; applause.

mūrus, l, wall.

Mūsa, ae, f., Muse, a goddess of poetry.

Mūsaeus, l, m., a famous Greek poet and musician.

mutābils, e, changeable, changeful.

mutō, āre, āvi, ātum, change, alter; exchange.

Mycēnae, ārum, l, the city of Agamemnon in Greece.

Myconos, l, f., one of the Cyclades islands.

Mygdonidēs, ae, m., the son of Mygdon.

Myrmidones, um, m. plur., the Myrmidons, a Thessalian tribe, ruled by Achilles.

myrtens, a, um, of myrtle, myrtle.
myrtus, l, and ūs, f., myrtle.

N.

nam, conj., for.

namque, conj., for, for indeed, for in truth.

nārēs, ium, f. plur., nostrils, nose.

narrō, āre, āvi, ātum, tell, relate, recount.

Nārycius, a, um, of Naryx, a city of the Locri in Italy, Narycian.

nāscor, l, nātus sum, be born; **nāscens, entis, part.,** new born, at birth.

nāta, ae, f., daughter.

natō, āre, āvi, ātum, swim, float; be flooded.

nātū, m., in abl. sing. only, by birth.

nātus, l, m., son, child.

nauta, ae, m., sailor, seaman.

Nautēs, is, m., a Trojan soothsayer.

nauticus, a, um, of sailors.

nāvālis, e, naval, of ships; n. as subs., **nāvālia, ium, n. plur.,** dock-yard, ship-yard.

nāvi fragus, a, um, causing shipwrecks, wrecking ships.

nāvigium, l, n., ship, boat.

nāvigō, āre, āvi, ātum, sail, set sail; sail over.

nāvis, is, f., ship, vessel.

nāvita, ae, m., sailor, boatman.

Naxos, l, f., an island in the Aegean sea.

nē, adv., no, not; w. **quidem,** not even.

nē, conj., that not, lest; w. verbs of fearing, lest, that; - w. verbs of hindering, from.

-ne, interrog. enclitic; generally untranslatable into English; in indirect questions, *whether*.

nebula, ae, f., cloud, mist, fog.

nee, conj., see *neque*.

needum, adv., *not yet*.

necesse, indeclinable adj., n., *necessary, fated, inevitable*.

necnôn, see **neque**.

nect-ar, -aris, n., *nectar*.

nectô, ere, nexui (nexi), nexum, bind, fasten, lace; bind together, clamp.

nefandus, a, um, *impious, accursed, wicked*; n. as subst., *guilt, wrong*.

nefâs, n. indeclinable, *sin, crime, sacrilege, impiety, impious deed or thought or words; impious or accursed person*; with **est**, *impious, unholy, horrible*.

negô, âre, âvî, âtum, say not, deny; *refuse*.

nēmô, inis, m. and f., *no one*.

memorôsus, a, um, *woody, wooded*.

nemus, oris, n., *grove, wood*.

Neoptolemus, I, a name of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.

nep-ôs, -ôtis, m., *grandson, grandchild*; in plur., *descendants, posterity*.

Neptûnius, a, umi, of Neptune, *Neptunian*.

Neptûnus, I, m., Neptune, the god of the sea.

neque or **nec**, conj., *and not, nor*; **neque — neque**, *neither — nor*; **necnôn**, *and also, so too, likewise*.

nequ-eô, -îre, -îvî (-îf), -îtum, be unable, not be able, cannot.

nêquîquam, adv., *in vain, to no purpose, uselessly*.

nê-quîs, -qua, -quod or **-quid**, indef. pron., *that no one, lest any one*.

Nêreis, Idos, f., *Nereid, daughter of Nereus, sea-nymph*.

Nêreus, ei and eos, m., a sea-god.

Nêritôs, I, f., a mountain in Ithaca.

nervus, I, m., *string, bow-string*.

Nêsacê, ês, f., name of a Nereid.

nescô, îre, îvî (îf), îtum, not know, be ignorant of, be unacquainted with; **nescloquis**, some or other.

nescîus, a, um, *ignorant, unaware*.

neu, see **neve**.

nêve or **neu**, conj., *and not, nor*; **neve — neve**, *neither — nor*.

nex, necis, f., *death, slaughter*.

nexus, a, um, part. of **necto**, *clinging*.

nî, conj. (= nîsî), *if not, unless*.

nîdus, I, m., *nest; nestling*.

nîger, gra, grum, black, dark, dusky, swarthy; gloomy.

nîgrâns, antîs, part. of **nîgro**, black, dark.

nîgr-êscô, ere, -uî, blacken, grow black.

nîhîl or **nîl**, n., indeclinable, *nothing*; as adv., *not at all, in no respect*.

Nîlus, I, m., the Nile.

nîmbôsus, a, um, *stormy; cloud-capped*.

nîmbus, I, m., *storm-cloud, cloud, storm*.

nîmîrum, adv., *without doubt, doubtless, surely*.

nîmîus, a, umi, *too much, immoderate*; adv., **nîmîum**, *too, over-*.

nîsî, conj., *if not, unless, except*.

nîsus, ūs, m., *effort; position*.

Nîsus, I, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

nîtêns, entîs, part. of **nîteo**, bright, shining, gleaming, sparkling; sleek.

nîtêscô, ere, nîtuî, shine, glisten.

nîtidus, a, um, bright, shining, sleek.

nîtor, I, nîsus and nîxus sum, rest on, lean upon; struggle, strive; mount, climb.

nîvâlis, e, *snowy*.

nîveus, a, umi, of snow, snowy; snow-white.

nîx, nîvis, f., *snow*.

nîxor, ârî, âtus sum, strive, struggle.

nô, nâre, nâvî, swim, float.

noceô, êre, nocuî, nocitum, harm, injure, do mischief.

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nocturnus, a, um, *nightly, by night, nightlong.*

nōdō, āre, āvī, ātum, *tie in a knot, knot.*

nōdus, i, m., *knot; fold, coil.*

Nomas, adis, m., *Nomad; Numidian.*

nōmen, minis, n., *name; renown, glory.*

Nōmentum, i, n., *a city of the Sabines.*

nōn, adv., *not.*

nōndum, adv., *not yet.*

nōnus, a, um, *ninth.*

nōscō, ere, nōvī, nōtum, *learn; recognize; in perf., know, have knowledge of.*

noster, tra, trum, *our, ours.*

nota, ae, f., *mark, sign; spot.*

notō, āre, āvī, ātum, *point out; note, mark, observe.*

nōtus, a, um, *part. of nosco, known, well-known.*

Notus, i, m., *south wind; less exactly, wind.*

novem, nine.

novēns, adv., *nine times.*

novitās, tātis, f., *newness.*

novō, āre, āvī, ātum, *make new, renew, rebuild; change, alter.*

novus, a, um, *new, fresh; early, young; strange, novel; novissimus, a, um,* *last, latest.*

nox, noctis, f., *night; darkness.*

noxā, ae, f., *offence, fault, guilt.*

noxius, a, um, *hurtful, harmful, guilty.*

nubēs, is, f., *cloud.*

nubila, ōrum, n. plur., *clouds.*

nudō, āre, āvī, ātum, *strip, lay bare, uncover, expose.*

nudus, a, um, *bare, uncovered, exposed, naked.*

nullus, a, um, *no, none.*

num, interrog. particle, *in a direct question, expecting a negative answer; in an indirect question, whether*

nūmen, minis, n., *divine will, divine purpose; divine presence, divine favor; divinity, deity; goddess.*

numerus, i, m., *number; multitude, throng; order; measure, harmony.*

Numidae, ārum, m. plur., *the Numidians.*

Numitor, ōris, m., *king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus.*

numquam or nunquam, adv., *never.*

nunc, adv., *now; but now, as it is.*

nūntia, ae, f., *messenger.*

nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātum, *announce, report, declare.*

nūntius, i, m., *messenger; message, news, tidings.*

nūper, adv., *lately, of late, but now.*

nurus, ūs, f., *daughter-in-law.*

nūsquā, adv., *nowhere.*

nūtō, āre, āvī, ātum, *nod, shake, sway, flutter.*

nūtrimentum, i, n., *food; fuel.*

nūtrix, icis, f., *nurse.*

nūmpha, ae, f., *nymph.*

Nysa, ae, f., *a city in India, where Bacchus was nurtured.*

O.

Ō, interj., *O! oh! ah!*

ob, prep. w. acc., *towards; at, about, near; on account of, for.*

ob-ducō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, *draw over, cover, veil.*

ob-eō, -ire, -ivī (-ī), -itum, *go towards; engage in; traverse; encompass, skirt.*

obitus, ūs, m., *death.*

objectō, āre, āvī, ātum, *expose.*

objectus, ūs, m., *opposition, projection, jutting out.*

objectus, a, um, *part. of objicere, lying in the way, running out.*

ob-jicō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum, *put before, offer, present; hold up, oppose; expose.*

obliquō, āre, āvī, ātum, turn,
slant.
obliquus, a, um, sideways, across,
aslant.
oblīviscor, ī, oblītus sum, forget.
oblivium, ī, n., forgetfulness,
oblivion.
ob-loquor, ī, -locūtus sum, sing
to, accompany.
obluctor, āri, ātus sum, strug-
gle against.
ob-mūtēscō, ere, -mūtūī, become
dumb, be speechless.
ob-nitor, ī, nīsus and nīxussum,
struggle, strive, resist.
ob-orior, īrī, -ortus sum, spring
up, rise, start.
ob-ruō, ere, -ruī, -rutum, bury,
sink, overwhelm.
obscēnus, a, um, vile, foul; hor-
rible; ill-omened.
obscurus, a, um, dark, dim, ob-
scure; unseen; doubtful, unknown,
uncertain, mysterious.
observō, āre, āvī, ātum, watch,
observe.
ob-sideō, ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, be-
siege, blockade, beset; occupy.
obsidō, ōnis, f., blockade, siege.
ob-stipēscō, ere, -stipūī, be as-
tonished, amazed, thunderstruck.
ob-stō, āre, -stifī, -stātum,
stand in the way of, oppose, hinder;
be obnoxious, offend.
ob-struō, ere, -strūxī, -strūc-
tum, close, stop.
ob-tegō, ere, -tēxī, -tēctum,
cover, conceal, screen.
ob-torqueō, ēre, -torsī, -tor-
tum, twist.
obtruncō, āre, āvī, ātum, cut
down, butcher, slaughter.
obtūsus, a, um, part. of obtundo,
blunted, dull, unfeeling.
obtūtus, ūs, m., look, gaze.
obuncus, a, um, curved, hooked.
ob-vertō, ere, -vertī, -versum,
turn towards, turn.
obvius, a, um, in one's way, to
meet; exposed.

occāsus, ūs, m., ruin, fall, de-
struction.
oc-cidō, ere, -cidī, -cāsum, fall,
perish, be slain.
oc-cubō, āre, rest, lie.
oc-culō, ere, -culūī, -cultum,
hide, conceal.
occultō, āre, āvī, ātum, hide.
occultus, a, um, part. of oculo,
hidden, secret.
oc-cumbō, ere, -cubūī, -cubi-
tum, fall, die.
occupō, āre, āvī, ātum, seize,
take possession of; fill, over-
spread.
oc-currō, ere, -currī (-cucurrī),
-cursum, run to meet, go to meet,
meet; appear; oppose, thwart.
ōceanus, ī, m., ocean.
ōcior, ius, comparative, swifter,
fleetier.
ōclus, adv., more swiftly; quickly,
at once.
oculus, ī, m., eye.
ōdī, ōdisse, ōsus, defective, hate.
odlum, ī, n., hatred, hate.
odor, ōris, m., odor, fragrance;
stench.
odōrātus, a, um, part. of odorō,
fragrant.
odōrus, a, um, keen-scented.
Oenōtrius, and Oenōtrus, a, um,
of Oenotria, the southern part of
Italy, Oenotrian; hence, Italian.
offa, ae, f., cake.
offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum,
present, offer, show; w. reflexive
or in pass., appear, meet.
officium, ī, n., service, kindness.
Oileus, ei and eos, m., king of the
Locri, father of Ajax.
Ōlearos, ī, f., one of the Cyclades.
oleum, ī, n., oil, olive-oil.
ōlim, adv., once, formerly; at
times; at some time, hereafter.
oliva, ae, f., olive, olive branch.
olivum, ī, n., oil, olive-oil.
olle = ille (archaic).

O

P

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V

Olympus, I, m., a mountain in Thessaly, regarded as the abode of the gods; hence, *heaven*.

ōmen, minis, n., omen, sign, portent; rite, auspices.

omninō, adv., altogether, wholly, utterly.

omniparēns, entis, all-producing, mother of all.

omnipotēns, entis, almighty, omnipotent.

omnis, e, all, every, whole.

onerō, āre, āvi, ātum, load, heap, pile; burden, overwhelm; put, stow away.

onerōsus, a, um, heavy.

onus, eris, n., burden, weight, load.

onustus, a, um, loaded, laden.

opacō, āre, āvi, ātum, shade, overshadow.

opācus, a, um, dark, shady; dusky, gloomy.

oper-iō, ire, -ui, -tum, cover, veil.

operor, ārī, ātus sum, be busy, be engaged.

opertus, a, um, part. of operio, hidden; secret; as subst., operta, ōrum, n. plur., hidden places, secret recesses.

opimus, a, um, fertile, fruitful; rich, dainty; spolia opima, glorious spoils, spoils of honor.

op-perior, iri, -peritus and -pertus sum, await, wait for.

oppet-ō, ere, -ivi (-ii), -itum, meet; die, perish.

op-pōnō, ere, -posui, -positum, put in front, throw in way; expose.

oppositus, a, um, part. of oppono, opposite, opposing, resisting.

op-primō, ere, -pressi, -pressum, overwhelm, crush.

oppugnō, āre, āvi, ātum, storm, assault, blockade.

(ops), opis, f., power, ability; help, aid; in plur., riches, wealth, resources.

optātus, a, um, part. of opto, desired, longed for, welcome.

optō, āre, āvi, ātum, wish, desire; choose.

opulentus, a, um, rich, wealthy.

opus, eris, n., labor, toil; work, work of art, art.

opus, n. indeclinable, need; w. est, there is need of, one's needs.

ōra, ae, f., border, coast, shore; region, country.

ōrāculum, I, n., oracle.

orbis, is, m., ring, circle, disk; course, circuit; cycle; world.

Orcus, I, m., the lower world; Pluto, the god of the lower world.

ordior, iri, orsus sum, begin.

ordō, inis, m., row, line, order; class, rank; ex ordine, in succession; duly.

Orēas, adis, f., mountain-nymph, Oread.

Orestēs, is or ae, m., the son of Agamemnon.

orgia, ōrum, n. plur., revel, orgies.

Oriēns, entis, m., dawn, day; the East.

origō, inis, f., origin, birth, descent; foundation, beginning.

Oriōn, onis, m., the name of a constellation.

orior, iri, ortus sum, rise, appear, spring up; be born.

ornātus, ūs, m., adornment, attire.

ornus, i, f., mountain-ash, ash.

orō, āre, āvi, ātum, plead, beg, entreat, beseech, implore.

Orontēs, is or ae, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Orpheus, ei and eos, a famous poet and musician of Thrace.

ortus, ūs, m., rising, dawn.

Ortygia, ae, f., a name of the island Delos; an island in the harbor of Syracuse.

os, ōris, n., mouth; face, countenance; voice, words.

os, ossis, n., bone; plur., frame.

ōsculum, I, n., mouth, lip; kiss.

os-tendō, ere, -tendi, -tēsum and -tentum, show, point out; display.

ostentō, āre, āvī, ātum, *show, display.*

ostium, ī, n., *mouth, entrance; door, portal.*

ostrum, ī, n., *purple.*

Othryadēs, ae, m., *son of Othrys.*

ōtium, ī, n., *leisure; idleness, quiet, peace, repose, rest.*

ovīs, is, f., *sheep.*

ovō, āre, āvī, ātum, *rejoice, exult; triumph.*

P.

pābulum, ī, n., *fodder, pasture.*

Pachynum, ī, n., *the southeastern promontory of Sicily.*

paciscor, ī, pactus sum, *bargain, barter.*

pāco, āre, āvī, ātum, *make peaceful, quiet, subdue.*

pactus, a, um, *part. of paciscor, agreed upon, plighted.*

Paeān, ānīs, m., *song, hymn of praise, paean.*

paenitet, ēre, uit, *it repents; translate by repent, be sorry, regret.*

Palaemōn, onīs, m., *a sea-god.*

palaestra, ae, f., *wrestling-place, palaestra; wrestling-match.*

Palamédēs, is, m., *king of Euboea, one of the Greeks at Troy.*

pālāns, antīs, part. of palor, *fleeing, scattered.*

Pallūrus, ī, m., *the pilot of Aeneas; a promontory in Italy.*

palla, ae, f., *robe, mantle.*

Palladium, ī, n., *statue of Pallas, Palladium.*

Pallas, adīs, f., *the Greek goddess of wisdom and war, corresponding to the Roman Minerva.*

pallēns, entīs, part. of palleo, *pale, pallid, wan.*

pallidus, a, um, *pallid, pale.*

pallor, ōrīs, m., *pallor, paleness.*

palma, ae, f., *palm (of hand), hand; palm-branch, palm, victory; victor.*

palmōsus, a, um, *abounding in palms, palm-girt.*

palmula, ae, f., *oar-blade, oar.*

pālor, ārī, ātus sum, *straggle, wander; be scattered.*

palūs, ūdis, f., *marsh, pool.*

pampīneus, a, um, *of the vine, covered with vine-leaves.*

Pandarus, ī, m., *a Lycian ally of the Trojans.*

pandō, ere, pandī, pāsum or passum, *spread, spread out, extend, unfold, stretch; throw open; disclose, reveal, explain.*

Panopēa, ae, f., *a sea-nymph.*

Panopēs, is, m., *a Sicilian.*

Pantagiās, ae, *a small river in eastern Sicily.*

Panthūs, ī, m., *a Trojan.*

papāver, erīs, n., *poppy.*

Paphos, ī, f., *a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.*

pār, paris, *equal, well-matched, like; even, balanced.*

parātus, a, um, *part. of paro, ready, prepared, equipped.*

Parcae, ārum, f. plur., *the Fates.*

parcō, ere, peperī (parsī), parcitum (parsum), *spare; refrain from, forbear.*

parēns, entīs, m. and f., *parent, father, mother.*

pārcō, ēre, uī, itum, *obey, yield to.*

parī-ēs, etīs, m., *wall.*

pariō, ere, peperī, paritum (partum), *bring forth, bear; gain, win, secure; cause.*

Paris, idīs, m., *a son of Priam, and the cause of the Trojan war.*

pariter, adv., *equally, in like manner, together, on equal terms.*

Parus, a, um, *of Paros, one of the Cyclades islands, Parian.*

parma, ae, f., *shield.*

parō, āre, āvī, ātum, *prepare, make ready.*

Paros, ī, f., *one of the Cyclades islands, famous for its white marble.*

P

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V

pars, partis, f., *part, portion, share; side, direction; pars — pars, some — others.*

Parthenopæus, I, m., one of the seven against Thebes.

partitō, ire, ivi (ii), itum, also *deponent, share; divide.*

partus, a, um, part. of pario.

partus, ūs, m., *birth; offspring.*

parum, adv., *little, too little, far from.*

parumper, adv., *for a while.*

parvulus, a, um, small, little, tiny.

parvus, a, um, small, little; slight, trifling.

pascō, ere, pāvi, pāstum, pas-ture, feed, feast; browse, graze; feed on; play around.

Pāsilphæ, ēs, f., wife of Minos, king of Crete.

passim, adv., *in every direction, all about, everywhere.*

passus, a, um, part. of pando, disheveled, flowing; disordered, outspread.

passus, ūs, m., *step, pace.*

pāstor, ōris, m., *shepherd.*

Patavium, I, n., a city near the head of the Adriatic, now Padua.

pate-faciō, ere, -feci, -factum, *open, throw open.*

patēns, entis, part. of pateo, open, wide, unobstructed.

pateō, ēre, ui, be open, lie open, gape, stand open; gape; open; be manifest, be disclosed.

pater, tris, m., *father; parent; forefather, ancestor; as a title of honor, father, sire, lord.*

patera, æ, f., *cup, bowl.*

paternus, a, um, of a father, paternal, a father's.

patēscō, ere, patui, lie open; be revealed, become manifest.

patiens, entis, part. of patior, submissive, patient, tame.

patior, pati, passus sum, suffer, endure, bear; allow, permit, brook.

patria, æ, f., *father-land, native country, home.*

paterius, a, um, of a father, paternal, ancestral; of one's country, native.

Patrōn, ōnis, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

patruus, i, m., *uncle (on the father's side).*

paucus, a, um (very rare in sing.), few.

paulatim, adv., *little by little, gradually.*

pauilsper, adv., *for a little, a while.*

paulum, adv., *a little, somewhat.*

pauper, eris, poor, humble.

pauperiēs, ēi, f., *poverty.*

pavidus, a, um, trembling, af-frighted, frightened; shy, timid.

pavitō, āre, āvi, ātum, tremble.

pavor, ōris, m., *dread, fear, terror; anxiety.*

pāx, pācis, f., *peace; favor, pardon, grace.*

pect-en, -inis, m., *comb; quill (for striking the strings of a lyre).*

pectus, oris, n., *breast; heart; soul, mind.*

pecus, oris, n., *herd, flock; swarm.*

pec-us, -udis, f., *beast, brute, animal; a sheep; in plur., often cattle, herds, flocks.*

ped-es, -itis, m., *foot-soldier; infantry.*

pelagus, I, n., *sea.*

Pelagus, a, um, Pelagian; Grecian; m. plur. as subst., the Greeks.

Pellās, æ, m., a Trojan.

Pēlidēs, æ, m., *son or descendant of Peleus.*

pellāx, æis, crafty, artful, subtle.

pellis, is, f., *hide, skin.*

pellō, ere, pepuli, pulsum, drive, drive out, banish.

Pelopæus, a, um, of Pelops, once the chief ruler of the southern part of Greece, which was called after him the Peloponnesus.

Pelórus, I, m., a promontory on the north-east coast of Sicily.

pelta, æ, f., shield (small and light).

Penátēs, ium, m. plur., the Penates, the household gods.

pendeō, ēre, pependī, hang, be suspended, overhang; lean forward; linger.

pendō, ere, pependī, pēnsūm, weigh out, pay; suffer.

Pēneleus, ei, m., one of the Greeks before Troy.

penetrālis, e, inner, inmost; n. plur. as subst., **penetrālia, ium**, inner apartments, secret chambers; shrine, sanctuary.

penetrō, āre, āvī, ātum, pene-trate, make one's way into.

penitus, adv., far within; far away; wholly, utterly.

penna, æ, f., feather; wing.

Penthesilæa, æ, f., queen of the Amazons, and an ally of the Trojans.

Pentheus, ei and eos, m., a king of Thebes who opposed the worship of Bacchus, and was driven mad by the Furies.

penus, ūs and I, m. and f., store, food, provisions.

peplum, I, n., robe, garment.

per, prep. w. ace.; through, throughout, during; by means of, on account of; in oaths or appeals, by.

per-agō, ere, -ēgī, -āctum, com-plete, finish, perform, perfect; consider.

peragrō, āre, āvī, ātum, wander over, roam over, traverse.

per-cellō, ere, -culī, -culsum, strike down, overthrow; strike, overbear.

per-currō, ere, -cucurri or curri, -cursum, run over, re-hearse.

per-cutiō, ere, -cussī, -cussum, strike, smite.

perditus, a, um, part. of perdo, lost, ruined, wretched.

per-edō, ere, -ēdī, -ēsum, con-sume, waste away.

per-eō, -ire, -II (-IvI), -itum, be destroyed, perish, die; be ruined, undone.

pererrō, āre, āvī, ātum, wander or roam over; scan, survey.

per-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, bring news, report, announce; bear, endure, suffer; w. reflexive, betake one's self, go.

per-ficiō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, perform, complete, finish; make, work.

perfidus, a, um, faithless, false, perfidious, treacherous.

perflō, āre, āvī, ātum, blow over.

per-fundō, ere, -fūdī, -fūsum, anoint, wash, bespatter, dip; dye.

Pergameus, a, um, of Pergamus; of Troy.

Pergamum, I, n. and f., Per-gama, **ōrum, n. plur.**, the citadel of Troy; Troy.

pergō, ere, perrexī, perrēc-tum, go on, keep on.

perhibeō, ēre, uī, itum, say.

periculum (contracted to **peri-**clum), **I, n.**, danger, peril, risk.

per-imō, ere, -ēmī, -emptum, ruin, destroy, slay.

Periphās, antis, m., a Greek warrior.

perjūrium, I, n., perjury.

perjūrus, a, um, perjured, false.

per-lābor, I, -lāpsus sum, glide over.

per-legō, ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, examine, scan.

per-mētiōr, Irī, -mēnsus sum, traverse.

per-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum, give up, give over, commit; allow, permit.

permixtus, a, um, part. of per-misceo, mingled, mingling.

per-mulceō, ēre, -mulsi, -mul-sum and -muletum, soothe.

pernix, icis, swift.

per-ōdī, -ōdisse, -ōsus, hate, de-test.

perpetuus, a, um, whole, entire; constant.

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V

- per-rumpō, ere, -rūpī, -rup-tum**, break or burst through.
- per-sentlō, ire, -sēnsī, -sēn-sum**, feel (deeply); see (clearly).
- per-solvō, ere, -solvī, -solū-tum**, pay, render.
- person-ō, āre, -uī, -itum**, cause to resound, fill with sound.
- per-stō, āre, -stitī, -stātum**, persist, continue, remain unmoved.
- per-taedet, ēre, -taesum est**, be disgusted with, be sick or weary of.
- pertemptō or pertentō, āre, āvī, ātum**, pertrude, fill.
- per-veniō, ire, -vēnī, -ventum**, come, reach.
- pervius, a, um**, easy of access, making a thoroughfare.
- pēs, pedis, m.**, foot; a rope attached to the lower corner of a sail, a sheet; **facere pedem**, set the sheet, make a tack.
- pestis, is, f.**, plague, pestilence, taint; destruction, ruin, doom; scourge, curse, bane.
- Petēlla, ae, f.**, a town on the Gulf of Tarentum in southern Italy.
- pet-ō, ere, -ivī (-it), -itum**, attack, aim, aim at; seek, make for; ask, request, desire.
- Phaeāces, um, m. plur.**, the Phaeacians, the mythical inhabitants of Scherla, afterwards identified with Corcyra.
- Phaēdra, ae, f.**, wife of Theseus, who slew herself out of love for her step-son Hippolytus.
- Phaethōn, ontis, m.**, a name of the Sun-god.
- phal-aux, -angis, f.**, a band of soldiers, force, fleet.
- phalerae, ārum, f. plur.**, trappings.
- pharetra, ae, f.**, quiver.
- Phēgeus, ei and eos, m.**, a servant of Aeneas.
- Philoctētēs, ae, m.**, king of Meliboea, in Thessaly, and one of the Greeks at Troy.
- Phinēlus, a, um**, of Phineus, a Thracian king, tormented by the Harpies.
- Phlegethōn, ontis, m.**, a river of fire in the lower world.
- Phlegyās, ae, m.**, king of the Lapithae and father of Ixion, punished in the lower world for his impiety.
- Phoebēus, a, um**, of Phoebus.
- Phoebus, i, m.**, a name of Apollo, the Sun-god.
- Phoenices, um, m. plur.**, the Phoenicians.
- Phoenissa, ae, f. adj.**, Phoenician; as subst., the Phoenician (woman), i.e. Dido.
- Phoenix, icis, m.**, one of the Greeks at Troy.
- Pholoē, ēs, f.**, the name of a slave woman.
- Phorbās, antis, m.**, a son of Priam.
- Phoreus, i**, a sea-god.
- Phryges, um, m. plur.**, the Phrygians; generally, the Trojans.
- Phrygius, a, um**, Phrygian; Trojan.
- Phthia, ae, f.**, the home of Achilles, in Thessaly.
- placulum, i, n.**, expiatory sacrifice, offering; crime.
- pleca, ae, f.**, pitch-pine, pine-tree.
- pleeus, a, um**, pitchy, pitch-black.
- pletūra, ae, f.**, painting, picture.
- pletūrātus, a, um**, embroidered, figured.
- pletus, a, um**, part. of **plugo**, painted, embroidered; bright-colored, gay.
- pletās, tātis, f.**, dutiful conduct, dutiful especially filial love; reverence, piety, affection; justice; pity.
- piget, ēre, ult**, it is irksome, wearisome.
- plignus, oris, n.**, pledge, token.
- pineus, a, um**, of pine.
- plugo, ere, pluxī, pletum**, paint, embroider.
- pluguus, e, fat**; rich; fertile; unctuous, resinous.
- pluifer, era, erum**, pine-bearing, pine-clad.

pīnus, ūs and **ī, f.**, *pine, pine-tree, fir*; anything made of pine, *ship*.

piō, āre, āvi, ātum, *expiate, atone for*; *appease*.

Pīrithous, ī, m., king of the Laphthae, the friend of Theseus, with whom he attempted to carry off Proserpine from the lower world.

placōsus, a, um, *abounding in fish, frequented by fish*.

pistrix, leis, f., *a sea-monster*.

plus, a, um, *dutiful, good, pious*; *innocent, pure*.

placātus, a, um, *part. of placo, quiet, calm, smooth*.

placō, ēre, uī, itum, *be pleasing*; impersonal, **placet, plactum est**, *it is one's pleasure, seems best*; *it is willed, fated, decided*.

placidē, adv., *peacefully, quietly*.

placidus, a, um, *calm, quiet, peaceful*; *gracious, propitious, kindly*; *unmoved*.

placitus, a, um, *part. of placeo, acceptable, welcome*.

placō, āre, āvi, ātum, *calm, soothe, appease*.

plaga, ae, f., *quarter, tract*; *hunting-net, toils*.

plangor, ōris, m., *cry, wailing*.

planta, ae, f., *sole*; *foot*.

plau-dō, ere, -sī, -sum, *flap*; *beat, tread*.

plausus, ūs, m., *clapping, flapping*; *applause*.

Plēm̄yrlum, ī, n., a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.

plēnus, a, um, *full, complete, filled, thronged*.

plcō, āre, āvi or uī, ātum or itum, *fold, coil, twist*.

plūma, ae, f., *feather*; in plur., *plumage*.

plumbum, ī, n., *lead*.

plūrimus, a, um, *superlative of multus*.

plūs, plūris, *comparative of multus*.

pluvius, a, um, *rainy*.

pōculum, ī, n., *drinking-cup, goblet*.

poena, ae, f., *punishment, penalty, vengeance*.

Poenī, ōrum, m. plur., *the Carthaginians (strictly, the Phoenicians)*.

Polītēs, ae, m., a son of Priam.

polliceor, ēri, itus sum, *promise*.

pol-luō, ere, -luī, -lūtum, *pollute, defile*; *desecrate, violate*.

Pollux, ūels, m., twin-brother of Castor.

polus, ī, m., *the pole*; hence, *the heavens*.

Polydōrus, ī, m., a son of Priam.

Polyphēm̄us, ī, the Cyclops, blinded by Ulysses.

Polyphoetēs, ae, m., a Trojan.

Pōmetī, ōrum, m. plur., *Pometia*, an ancient town of the Volsci in Latium.

pompa, ae, f., *procession*.

pondus, eris, n., *weight, mass*.

pōne, adv., *behind*.

pōnō, ere, posuī, positum, *put, place, set*; *establish, appoint*; *offer, propose*; *lay down*; *serve*; *set aside, share*; *lay out (for burial), bury*; *put away, give up, lay aside, cast aside*.

pontus, ī, m., *sea*.

populāris, e, *of the people, popular*.

pōpuleus, a, um, *of poplar, poplar*.

populō, āre, āvi, ātum, *lay waste, ravage, despoil*; *mutilate, mangle*.

populus, ī, m., *people, tribe, race, nation*; *throng of people, multitude*.

porr-leiō, ere, -ēcī, -cetum, *cast (as an offering), offer*.

por-rigō, ere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *stretch, spread, extend*.

porrō, adv., *beyond, afar*; *afterwards*.

porta, ae, f., *gate, passage*.

porten-dō, ere, -dī, -tum, *foretell, portend*.

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XZ

porticus, ūs, f., colonnade, gallery.

portitor, ōris, m., ferryman.

portō, āre, āvi, ātum. carry, bear, bring.

Portūnus, I, m., the god of harbors.

portus, ūs, m., harbor, haven.

poscō, ere, poposei. ask, demand, beg; call on, supplicate.

possum, posse, potui. be able, can.

post, adv., behind; after, afterwards, hereafter; then, next; prep. w. acc., behind; after.

posterus, a, um, following, next.

posthabeō, ēre, nī, itum, hold in less esteem, hold less dear.

postis, is, m., door-post; door.

postquam, conj., after, when, as soon as.

postrēmus, a, um, superlative of **posterus**, last.

postumus, a, um, superlative of **posternus**, last, youngest.

potēns, entis, part. of possum. mighty, powerful; ruling over, master of.

potentia, ae, f., power, might.

potestās, tātis, f., power; chance, opportunity.

potior, Iri, itus sum, get, win, get possession of, become master of, gain, reach.

potis, e, able; comparative, **potior**, better, preferable.

potius, comparative adv., rather.

pōtō, āre, āvi, ātum or **pōtum.** drink.

prae, adv., and prep. w. abl., before.

praeceļsus, a, um, very high, lofty.

prae-ceps, -cipitis, headlong; in haste; n. as subst., brink, edge.

praeceptum, I, n., precept, counsel, charge, warning.

prae-cipō, ere, -cēpi, -cep-tum, prescribe, ordain; anticipate, forecast.

praeclpitō, āre, āvi, ātum, hurt headlong; drive headlong; fall headlong, drop or fall swiftly, hasten; rush down; flee headlong.

praeclpuē, adv., especially.

praeclpuus, a, um, especial, peculiar; chief.

praeclārus, a, um, renowned, illustrious, famous.

praeclō, ōnis, m., herald.

praeclordia, ōrum, n. plur., breast, heart.

praeda, ae, f., booty, spoil, plunder; prey, game.

prae-dicō, ere, -dixi, -dictum, foretell, predict; advise, warn.

praedictum, I, n., prophecy, warning.

prae-cō, -īre, -ivi (-il), -itum, go before, lead, be in advance.

prae-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, prefer, place before, set above.

prae-ficō, ere, -fēcī, -fectum, set over, give power over.

prae-figō, ere, -fixi, -fixum, fix in front, tip, point.

praemetuō, ere, fear in advance, fear.

prae-mittō, ere, -misi, -mis-sum, send before, send in advance.

praemium, I, n., reward, prize, recompense.

praenatō, āre, āvi, ātum, float past, glide by.

prae-pes, -petis, swift, fleet.

praeplinguis, e, very fat; rich, fertile.

prae-ripiō, ere, -ripui, -reptum, seize first, snatch away.

praeruptus, a, um, part. of **praerumpo**, broken, steep.

praesaepe, is, n., hive.

praescius, a, um, foreknowing, with foreknowledge.

praescūs, entis, part. of praesum. present, before one, at hand; instant, immediate; powerful, stout, ready; gracious, propitious.

prae-sentiō, īre, -sēnsi, -sēn-sum, perceive beforehand, divine.

prae-sideō, ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, preside over, rule over.

præstāns, *antis*, part. of **præsto**, *surpassing, excellent*.

præ-stō, *āre*, -**stīti**, -**stātum** or -**stitum**, *surpass, excel*; impersonal, **præstat**, *it is better*.

præten-dō, *ere*, -**dī**, -**tum**, *hold out, extend*; in pass., *stretch in front, be opposite*.

præter, adv. and prep. w. acc., *beyond*; except; contrary to, *besides*.

prætereā, adv., *besides*; hereafter, henceforth.

præter-eō, -*ire*, -**ivī** (-**ī**), -**itum**, *pass by*.

præter-lābor, **I**, **lāpsus sum**, *glide by, flow by, float by*.

præter-vehor, **I**, -**vectus sum**, pass. as depon., *be borne past, sail past*.

præ-texō, *ere*, -**texul**, -**textum**, *fringe, line*; cover, cloak, conceal.

præ-vertō, *ere*, -**verti**, also pass. as depon., **præ-vertor**, **I**, *pre-occupy*; outstrip.

præ-videō, *ēre*, -**vidī**, -**vīsum**, see (in advance).

prātum, **I**, n., *meadow*.

prāvus, a, um, *wrong, wicked, false*; n. as subst., *falsehood*.

precor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *pray, beg, supplicate, pray for, implore*.

pre-hendō, *ere*, -**hendī**, -**hēnsu** (contracted to **prendo**), *seize, grasp, occupy*.

prehēnsō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātum** (contracted to **prēnsō**), *grasp at, lay hold of, clutch*.

premō, *ere*, **pressī**, **pressum**, *press, press on*; tread upon; *press after, pursue*; check, restrain, stay; shut, close tightly; hide, conceal; control, keep in place; overwhelm, bear down, weigh down.

prendō, **prēnsō**, see **prehendō**, **prehēnsō**.

pressō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātum**, *press*.

pretium, **I**, n., *price, value*; bribe; reward.

prex, **precis**, f., usually in plur., *prayer, entreaty*.

Priamēius, a, um, *of Priam*.

Priamidēs, ae, m., *a son of Priam*.

Priamus, **I**, m., *Priam*, king of Troy; a son of Polites and grandson of the king.

pridem, adv., *for a long time, long since*.

primō, adv., *first, at first*.

primum, adv., *first, at first*; ut or cum **primum**, *as soon as*.

primus, a, um, superlative of **prior**, *first, foremost, earliest*; chief, highest; in **primis**, especially, chiefly; m. plur. as subst., **primi**, *chiefs, the noblest*.

prin-ceps, -**cipis**, adj., *first, foremost*; subst., *chief, leader*; author, founder.

principium, **I**, n., *beginning*; abl. as adv., **principio**, *in the first place, first, first of all*.

prior, **ōris**, comparative adj., *before, first, former*; m. plur. as subst., **prīorēs**, um, *ancestors, forefathers, men of old*.

prīseus, a, um, *old, ancient*; old-time, antique.

prīstinus, a, um, *former*.

Pristis, is, f. (*sea-monster*), the name of a ship.

prīus, adv., *before, sooner*.

prīusquam or **prīus quam**, conj., *sooner than, before, until*.

prō, prep. w. abl., *before, in front of, for, in behalf of, in defence of; in return for; instead of*.

prō or **prōh!** interj., *O! ah!*

proavus, **I**, m., *great-grandfather; forefather*.

probō, *āre*, **āvī**, **ātum**, *test*; approve.

Procās, ae, m., *a king of Alba*.

procāx, **ācis**, *bold, insolent; boisterous*.

prō-cēdō, *ere*, -**cēssī**, -**cēssum**, *go forward, go on, proceed, advance*; go further.

procella, ae, f., *blast, storm*.

procer, **eris**, m., usually in plur., *chief, noble, prince*.

Q

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V

prōclāmō, āre, āvi, ātum, cry
aloud.

Proeris, is, f., the wife of Cephalus,
who accidentally shot her.

procul, adv., at a distance, far off,
afar.

prō-cumbō, ere, -cubui, -cubi-
tum, bend forward; fall, fall
slain, be prostrate; fall in.

prō-currō, ere, -cucurri
(-curri), -cursum, run for-
ward; run out, jut out.

procurvus, a, um, curved, wind-
ing.

procus, I, m., suitor, wooer.

prōd-eō, -īre, -iī (-īvi), -itum,
go forward, advance.

prōdigium, I, n., evil omen, por-
tent, prodigy.

prōditio, ōnis, f., treason; treach-
erous charge, accusation.

prō-dō, ere, -didi, -ditum, put
forth; betray; give up, abandon;
hand down, transmit.

prō-ducō, ere, -dūxi, -ductum,
lead forth; prolong.

proellum, I, n., battle, fight.

profānus, a, um, unhallowed, un-
sanctified, uninitiated.

prō-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum,
carry forward, extend.

profectuscor, I, profectus sum,
set out, come from.

(**profor**), **ārī, ātus sum, speak**
out, speak.

profugus, a, um, fleeing, exiled;
n. as subst., exile, fugitive.

profundus, a, um, deep, pro-
found.

prōgenlēs, ēī, f., race, line, off-
spring.

prō-gignō, ere, -genui, -geni-
tum, bear, bring forth.

prō-gredior, I, -gressus sum,
go forward, advance.

prohibeō, ēre, ui, itum, keep off,
ward off, avert; debar, forbid;
hinder, prevent.

proiectus, a, um, part of pro-
jecto, projecting, jutting.

prō-jicō, ere, -jēci, -jectum,
fling away, throw down; cast
away, throw away.

prō-lābor, I, -lāpus sum, sink,
fall, fall to ruin.

prōlēs, is, f., offspring, child; line,
race.

prō-luō, ere, -luī, -lūtum, wash
forth; drench, flood.

prōluviēs, ēī, f., excrement.

prōmereor, ērī, itus sum, de-
serve, merit.

prōmissum, I, n., promise.

prō-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum,
promise; vow.

prōmō, ere, prōmpti (prōmpti),
promptum, bring forth; w. se,
come forth, issue forth; put forth.

prōnuba, ae, f., bridesmaid, at-
tendant on a bride.

prōnus, a, um, bending forward,
headlong; prone, sloping, descend-

ing.

propāgō, inis, f., stock, line, race.

prope, adv. and prep. w. acc., near.

properē, adv., quickly, in haste.

properō, āre, āvi, ātum, hasten,
make haste.

propinquō, āre, āvi, ātum, ap-
proach, draw near.

propinquus, a, um, near, nigh, at
hand; akin, related; as subst.,
kinsman.

propior, ius, comparative, nearer.

propius, comparative adv., nearer,
more closely; more graciously.

prō-pōnō, ere, -posui, -posi-
tum, set forth, display, offer.

proprius, a, um, one's own; last-
ing, enduring.

propter, prep. w. acc., near; on
account of, because of.

prōpugnāculum, I, n., bulwark,
rampart.

prora, ae, f., prow.

prō-ripiō, ere, -ripui, -rep-
tum, drag forth; w. se, or as fu-
trans., hasten away.

prō-rumpō, ere, -rūpi, -rup-
tum, hurl forth, belch forth.

prôruptus, a, um, part. of **pro-rumpo**, *rushing, raging*.

prô-sequor, **ī**, -**secutus sum**, *attend, follow after, accompany; proceed*.

Prôserpina, ae, f., *Proserpine*, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower world.

prô-sillô, **īre**, -**silluī**, *leap forth, spring forward*.

prospectus, ūs, m., *prospect, view, outlook*.

prosper or **prosperus**, era-
rum, *favorable, prosperous*.

prô-spiciô, ere, -**spexī**, -**spec-tum**, *look out, look forth, peer; behold, see, perceive, discern*.

prôsum, **prôdesse**, **prôfuī**, *be of use, avail, profit*.

prô-tegô, ere, -**texī**, -**tectum**, *cover, protect*.

prô-tendô, ere, -**tendi**, -**tênsu-m** or -**tentum**, *stretch forth*.

prôtinus, adv., *forward, on; forthwith, immediately; continuously*.

prô-trahô, ere, -**traxī**, -**trac-tum**, *drag forth*.

prô-vehô, ere, -**vexī**, -**vectum**, *bear forward; in pass., go, sail, ride, proceed, go on*.

proximus, a, um, *superlative of propior, nearest, next*.

prudentia, ae, f., *foresight, wisdom; skill, discretion*.

prûna, ae, f., *live coal*.

pûbens, entis, *juicy*.

pûbês, is, f., *groin, the middle; youth, young men; offspring*.

pûbescô, ere, **pûbuī**, *grow up, grow towards manhood, ripen*.

pudeô, êre, **uī** or **puđitum est**, *make or be ashamed; impersonal, pudet, one is ashamed*.

pudor, ôris, m., *modesty, chastity, honor*.

puella, ae, f., *girl, maiden*.

puer, erī, m., *child, boy, lad*.

puerilis, e, *boyish, youthful, of boys*.

pûgna, ae, f., *battle, fight, combat*.

pûgnô, âre, âvī, âtum, *fight, contend, resist, oppose*.

pûgnus, ī, m., *fist*.

pulcher, chra, chrum, *fair, beautiful; goodly, noble; glorious; excellent*.

pulsô, âre, âvī, âtum, *beat, strike, lash; strike against, touch; part., pulsans, throbbing*.

pulsus, ūs, m., *beat, trampling*.

pulverulentus, a, um, *dusty, in a cloud of dust*.

pulv-is, -eris, m., *dust*.

pûmex, iels, m., *pumice-stone, porous rock, rock*.

pûnleus, a, um, *purple, crimson*.

Pûnicus, a, um, *Punic, Carthaginian*.

puppis, is, f., *stern; generally, ship, vessel*.

purgô, âre, âvī, âtum, *cleanse, clear; w. se, melt away, vanish*.

purpura, ae, f., *purple, crimson*.

purpureus, a, um, *purple, crimson; bright, glowing, radiant*.

pûrus, a, um, *clean, pure, clear; of a spear, headless*.

putô, âre, âvī, âtum, *think, suppose; ponder, consider*.

Pygmalion, ônis, m., *the brother of Dido*.

pyra, ae, f., *pyre, funeral pile*.

Pyrgô, ūs, f., *the nurse of Priam's children*.

Pyrrhus, ī, m., *the son of Achilles*.

Q.

quâ, adv. rel., *where, as; interrog., where? how? indef., in any way*.

quadrigae, ârum, f. plur., *team of four horses, four-horse chariot*.

quadru-pês, -**pedis**, m., *beast, animal*.

quaerô, ere, **quaesivī** (**quaesii**), **quaesitum**, *seek, search for, search out; ask, inquire; look for in vain, miss*.

Q

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V

quaesitor, ōris, m., (*presiding*) judge.

quaesō, ere, quaesivī (ii), (an old form of **quaero**), ask, pray, beg, beseech.

quālis, e, rel., of such sort, such as, as, like; interrog., of what sort.

quam, adv., how much, how, as much as; after **tam**, as; with comparatives, than; with superlatives, as...as possible.

quamquam, conj., although, though; and yet.

quāvis, conj., however much; though, although.

quandō, adv. at any time, ever; conj., since, because.

quantus, a, um, rel., as great, as much as; interrog., how great, how much.

quārē, adv., wherefore, therefore.

quartus, a, um, fourth.

quassō, āre, āvi, ātum, shake, brandish; shatter.

quater, adv., four times.

quatiō, ere, quassum, shake, stir; cause to quiver or tremble; harass, torment.

quattuor, four.

-que, conj., enclitic, and; **-que...** **-que, both...and.**

qu-cō, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -itum, be able, can.

quercus, ūs, f., oak; oak-leaves.

querēla, ae, f., complaint.

queror, I, questus sum, com- plain, bewail.

questus, ūs, m., complaint, lamen- tation.

qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who, which, what, that; interrog. adj., who? which? what? indef. adj., any.

quā, conj., because.

quānam, adv., why?

quicunque, quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever, whatever.

quidem, adv., truly, indeed; yet, however; **nē, quidem, not even.**

quiēs, ētis, f., rest, quiet, peace, slumber; pause.

qui-ēscō, ere, ēvī, ētum, rest, repose; become quiet, cease, desist; lie down.

quiētus, a, um, quiet, peaceful, calm.

quīn, conj., that not, but that; adv., why not? nay, nay even, but rather.

quīnī, ae, a, five each; loosely, five.

quīnquāgintā, fifty.

quippe, adv., surely; ironically, forsooth; for, since.

Quirīnus, I, m., a name of Romulus.

quis, quae, quid, interrog. pron., who? what? n. as adv., **quid,** why? how? what of? indef. pron., any one, anything, any.

quisnam, quānam, quidnam, who, pray? what, pray?

quisquam, quāquam, quid- quam or quicquam, anyone, anything.

quisque, quaeque, quodque, and as subst., **quidque** or **quic-** que, each, every, all.

quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, whoever, whatever.

quō, inter. and rel. adv., whither, where, to what end, wherefore; conj., in order that, that.

quōcirā, conj., wherefore.

quōcumque, adv., whithersoever, wherever.

quod, conj., that, because; in that, as to; **quod si, but if.**

quōmodo, adv., how? as.

quōnam, adv., whither, pray?

quondam, adv., once, formerly; at times, sometimes; some day, ever.

quoniam, conj., since, because.

quoque, conj., also, too.

quot, adj., indecl., how many? as many as.

quotannis, adv., yearly, year by year.

quotlêns, adv., *how often?* as often as.

quousque, adv., *how far?* how long?

R.

rabidus, a, um, *raging, furious, savage.*

rablēs, em, ē, f., *rage, fury; madness.*

radius, ī, m., *staff, rod; spoke (of a wheel); ray, beam.*

rādīx, īcis, f., *root.*

rā-dō, ere, -sī, -sum, *scrape; skim, graze, sail close to, coast along.*

rāmus, ī, m., *bough, branch, twig.*

rapidus, a, um, *swift, quick, rapid, flying; consuming, fierce.*

rapiō, ere, rapuī, raptum, *seize, carry off, hurry away, snatch up; catch; rescue; pillage, plunder, ravish; scour.*

raptō, āre, āvi, ātum, *drag, drag along.*

raptor, ōris, m., *plunderer; as adj., plundering, ravening, seeking one's prey.*

raptum, ī, n., *booty, plunder.*

rārēscō, ere, *grow thin; grow wider, widen out.*

rārus, a, um, *thin; with wide meshes, coarse; scattered, here and there; broken, faltering.*

ratio, ōnis, f., *manner, way, plan; reason, counsel, sense.*

ratis, is, f., *raft; ship.*

raucus, a, um, *hoarse, deep sounding; ringing, resounding.*

rebellis, e, *insurgent.*

re-cēdō, ere, -cēssī, -cēssum, *retire, withdraw, give way, go away; flee, vanish; stand apart, be retired.*

recēns, entis, *fresh, recent, new.*

re-cēnsēō, ēre, -cēnsul, -cēnsu and -cēnsitum, *count, review.*

re-cidivus, a, um, *restored, anew.*

re-cingō, ere, -cinxī, -cinctum, *ungird, loose.*

re-clipiō, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *take back, recover, rescue; receive, admit; exact, receive (what is due).*

re-clūdō, ere, -clūsī, -clūsūm, *open, disclose; unsheathe.*

re-colō, ere, -coluī, -cultum, *muse, consider.*

recon-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *hide, conceal, bury.*

recordor, āri, ātus sum, *recall, remember.*

rector, ōris, m., *master, helmsman.*

rēctus, a, um, part. of *rego*, *straight; n. as subst., rēctum, ī, n., uprightness, virtue.*

recubō, āre, *lie, recline.*

recursō, āre, āvi, ātum, *come back, return.*

recursus, ūs, m., *retreat.*

recūsō, āre, āvi, ātum, *refuse, object, be reluctant; recoil, shrink back.*

re-entiō, ere, -ensum, *strike again, cause to resound; in pass., re-echo.*

red-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *give back, return, restore; render, repay; utter, give forth, yield; make.*

red-eō, -īre, -li (-ivī), -itum, *go back, come again, return.*

redimlō, īre, īl, Itum, *bind around, encircle, wreath.*

red-imō, ere, -ēmī, -emptum, *buy back, redeem, ransom.*

reditus, ūs, m., *return.*

redoleō, ēre, uī, *smell of.*

re-ducō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, *bring back, restore.*

reductus, a, um, part. of *reduco*, *deep, retired, secluded.*

re-dux, -ducis, *restored, returned.*

re-fellō, ere, -felli, *disprove, gainsay.*

referō, referre, rettulī, relātum, *bring back, bring again, return, restore; report, answer; w. reflex. or in pass., go back, ebb, return; recall, revive; change; speak, utter, relate, cry.*

R

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V

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Z

re-figō, ere, -fixī, -fixum,
loosen, tear down; in pass., fall.

re-flectō, ere, flexī, flexum,
turn back.

re-fringō, ere, -frēgī, -frāctum, break off.

re-fuglō, ere, -fūgī, flee back,
retreat; recede, shrink, recoil;
shrink back from.

re-fulgeō, ēre, -fulsī, shine;
gleam, shine forth.

refūsus, a, um, part. of refundo,
pouring forth, boiling up; over-
flowing.

rēgālis, e, regal, royal.

rēgīfleus, a, um, regal, royal.

rēgina, ae, f., queen; princess; in
appos. as adj., royal.

regiō, ōnis, f., tract, region,
quarter.

rēglus, a, um, royal.

regnātor, ōris, m., ruler, lord.

regnō, āre, āvī, ātum, reign, be
king; rule over.

rēgnum, i, n., kingship, sovereignty;
kingdom, realm; seat of
empire, queen city.

regō, ere, rēxī, rēctum, guide,
direct; rule, govern, sway.

re-jeciō, ere, -jēcī, -jectum,
throw back.

re-legō, ere, -lēgī, -lēctum, sail
past again, retrace.

rēligiō, ōnis, f., reverence, awe;
worship, religion; divine revela-
tion, voice of heaven; object of
worship, divinity; sacred duty.

rēligiōsus, a, um, holy, sacred,
awful.

re-linquō, ere, -līquī, -līctum,
leave behind, leave, give up, desert,
forsake, abandon.

rēliquiae, ārum, f. plur., remains,
remnant.

re-luceō, ēre, -lūxī, shine, gleam,
be lit up.

remeō, āre, āvī, ātum, return.

re-mētor, īrī, -mēnsus sum, re-
measure, retrace, traverse again.

rēm-ex, -igis, m., rower, oar-
man; collectively, oarsmen, crew.

rēmigium, ī, n., oarage, rowing;
oars; oarsmen, crew.

re-mittō, ere, -mīsī, -missum,
send back, restore; return, repay;
give up.

re-mordeō, ēre, -morsum, gnaw,
vex, torture.

re-moveō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum,
remove, clear away.

re-mūgiō, īre, resound, re-echo;
roar, moan.

rēmūs, ī, m., oar.

Remus, ī, m., the brother of
Romulus.

renarrō, āre, āvī, ātum, tell
again, relate.

re-nāscor, ī, -nātus sum, be born
again, be ever renewed, grow anew.

renovō, āre, āvī, ātum, renew,
revive.

reor, rērī, ratus sum, think, sup-
pose, fancy, believe.

repellō, ere, reppulī, repul-
sum, drive back, beat back, repel;
reject, spurn.

re-pondō, ere, -pendī, -pēn-
sum, repay, requite; balance.

repente, adv., suddenly.

reperiō, īre, repperī, reper-
tum, find, find out, discover.

repet-ō, ere, -ivī (-it), -itum,
seek again, return, regain; repeat,
renew; retrace; recall, remember.

repl-eō, ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, fill.

replētus, a, um, part. of repleo,
full, choked.

re-pōnō, ere, -posuī, -positum,
put back, restore; put aside, lay
down.

reportō, āre, āvī, ātum, bring
back, report.

reposeō, ere, demand, claim, re-
quire.

repositus, a, um (contracted to
repositus), part. of repono,
stored, buried; remote, distant.

re-primō, ere, -pressī, -pres-
sum, check, restrain.

requi-ēs, -ētis, f., rest, repose,
respite; resting-place, haven.

- re-quiêscō, ere, -quiêvi, -quî-**
tum, rest.
re-quirō, ere, -quisivī (II),
-quisitum, seek out, seek ; ask ;
inquire after, miss, mourn.
rēs, rei, f., thing, affair, matter,
event, state of things, fortune, lot,
interest, reality, fact.
re-scindō, ere, -scidī, -scissum,
tear down.
reservō, āre, āvi, ātum, keep,
reserve.
res-es, -idis, inactive, unstirred,
idle, sluggish.
re-sideō, ēre, -sēdī, -sessum,
sink down.
re-sidō, ere, -sēdī, sit down, take
one's seat ; settle down ; abate, be
calmed.
resignō, āre, āvi, ātum, unseal,
open.
re-sistō, ere, -stitī, stop, pause ;
stand forth ; resist, withstand,
hold out.
re-solvō, ere, -solvi, -solūtum,
unbind ; set free, release ; relax ;
break ; unravel ; open.
resonō, āre, āvi, re-echo.
respectō, āre, āvi, ātum, care
for, regard.
re-spicō, ere, -spexī, -spec-
tum, look back, look around ; look
back for, turn to look for ; notice,
regard, be mindful of, take thought
for, consider.
re-spondeō, ēre, -spondī, -spōn-
sum, answer, respond ; corre-
spond.
responsum, ī, n., answer, reply,
response.
re-stinguō, ere, -stinxi, -stinc-
tum, quench, extinguish.
restit-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, re-
store.
re-stō, āre, -stitī, be left, remain.
resultō, āre, ātum, re-echo.
resupinus, a, um, on the back,
supine.
re-surgō, ere, -surrēxi, -sur-
rēctum, rise again.
rēte, is, n., net.
re-tegō, ere, -texī, -tectum, un-
cover, disclose, reveal.
retentō, āre, āvi, ātum, retard,
keep back.
retināculum, ī, n., rope, cable.
re-tineō, ēre, -tīnuī, -tentum,
hold back, restrain.
re-trahō, ere, -traxī, -tractum,
drag back, draw again.
retrō, adv., backwards, back.
retrōversus (contracted to re-
trōrsus), adv., back, again.
reus, ī, m., defendant ; bound, an-
swerable.
re-vellō, ere, -vellī, -vulsum,
pluck, tear off ; dig up, disentomb.
re-vertō, ere, -vertī, -versum,
or re-vertor, ī, versus sum,
turn back, return, retrace one's
way.
re-vincō, īre, -vinxi, -vine-
tum, bind back, bind, fasten, make
fast ; wreath.
revisō, ere, return to, revisit.
revocō, āre, āvi, ātum, recall,
call back ; restore, renew, revive ;
retrace.
re-volvō, ere, -volvī, -volū-
tum, roll back ; in pass., fall
back, sink back ; return, restore ;
repeat, unfold.
revom-ō, ere, -uī, disgorge, spit
forth.
rēx, rēgis, m., king, prince, ruler ;
as adj. in appos., ruling.
Rhadamanthus, ī, m., the brother
of Minos, and judge in the lower
world.
Rhēsus, ī, m., a Thracian king and
ally of Troy.
Rhipeus, ī, m., a Trojan.
Rhoetēus, a, um, of Rhoeteum, a
promontory near Troy ; hence gen-
erally, Trojan.
rideō, ēre, risī, risum, laugh,
smile ; laugh at.
rigeō, ēre, be stiff.
rigō, āre, āvi, ātum, wet, moisten,
bathe, bedew.
rīma, ae, f., crack, chink, cleft.

S

T

UV

XZ

rīmor, āri, ātus sum, *tear open, rummage, dig deep.*

rīmōsus, a, um, *full of chinks, leaky.*

rīpa, ae, f., *bank.*

rīte, adv., *duly, fitly, well, rightly.*

rīvus, i, m., *stream.*

rōb-ur, -oris, n., *oak; strength, power, vigor.*

rogitō, āre, āvī, ātum, *ask eagerly, ask.*

rogō, āre, āvī, ātum, *ask, request, ask for.*

rogus, i, m., *funeral pile, pyre*

Rōma, ae, f., *Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um, *of Rome, Roman.*

Rōmulus, i, m., *the founder of Rome.*

Rōmulus, a, um, *of Romulus.*

rōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *drip.*

rōs, rōris, m., *dew; drops, spray.*

rōscidus, a, um, *deewy.*

roseus, a, um, *of roses; rosy, roseate, rose-colored.*

rōstrum, i, n., *beak; prow.*

rotā, ae, f., *wheel.*

rubescō, ere, rubui, *redden.*

rudēns, entis, m., *rope, line; in plur., rigging, cordage.*

rud-ō, ere, -ivi, -itum, *roar; creak, groan; gurgle.*

ruina, ae, f., *fall, downfall, ruin, overthrow, disaster.*

rūmor, ōris, m., *rumor, report.*

rumpō, ere, rupi, raptum, *break, burst, force, burst through; violate, betray; put an end to, interrupt, sever; cause to break forth; in pass. or reflexive, burst forth.*

ruō, ere, rui, rutum, *overthrow, throw down, destroy; upturn, throw up; fall, rush down, fall in ruins; rush forth, pour forth.*

rūpēs, is, f., *rock, cliff.*

rūsus (rarely **rūsum**), *adv., back; again.*

rūs, rūris, n., *country, field.*

Rutulī, ōrum, m. plur., *an ancient people of Latium, who, under Turnus, opposed the settlement of Aeneas.*

S.

Sabaens, a, um, *Sabaeen, of Saba, a town in Arabia famous for its frankincense.*

sacer, era, erum, *consecrated, sacred, holy; devoted (for sacrifice), accursed; n. as subst., sacrum, i, n., chiefly in plur., sacred rites; sacrifice, offering; sacred hymns.*

sacerdōs, ōtis, m. and f., *priest, priestess.*

sacrātus, a, um, *part. of sacro, sacred, holy, hallowed.*

sacrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *consecrate, dedicate.*

saeculum, i, n., *generation; age.*

saepe, adv., *often, oft.*

saeplō, ire, saepli, saeptum, *enclose, surround; gird.*

saeta, ae, f., *bristle, stiff hair.*

saeviō, ire, ii (ivi), itum, *rage, be furious.*

saevus, a, um, *raging, furious, savage, fierce, cruel, pitiless.*

Sagaris, is, m., *a servant of Aeneas.*

sagitta, ae, f., *arrow, shaft.*

sāl, salis, m. and n., *salt; the sea, the deep.*

Sallus, i, m., *an Aearnian with Aeneas.*

Sallentinus, a, um, *of the Sallentini, a people of Calabria, in Italy, Sallentine.*

Salmōneus, eos, m., *a son of Aeolus, punished in the lower world for implety.*

salsus, a, um, *part. of salo, salted, salt.*

saltem, adv., *at least.*

saltus, ūs, m., *leap, bound.*

saltus, ūs, m., *woodland, glade.*

salum, i, n., *the sea, the deep.*

salus, ūtis, f., *safety, welfare.*

- salûtô, âre, âvī, âtum**, *salute, greet.*
- salveô, êre**, *be well; imperative, hail, welcome.*
- Samê, ês, f.**, an island off the western coast of Greece.
- Samos, I, f.**, an island near Asia Minor, sacred to Juno.
- sanctus, a, um**, part. of **sancio**, *sacred, holy; august, reverend; pure, just.*
- sanguineus, a, um**, *bloody, blood-red; blood-shot.*
- sanguis, inis, m.**, *blood; descent, race, offspring.*
- saniês, êl, f.**, *foul matter, gore.*
- sânus, a, um**, *sound, well; sane, in one's right mind.*
- Sarpêdôn, onis, m.**, king of Lycia, an ally of the Trojans.
- sat**, see **satis**.
- sata, ôrum, n. plur.**, part. of **sero**, *sown fields, crops.*
- satiô, âre, âvī, âtum**, *satisfy, appease.*
- satis** (also **sat**), *enough, sufficiently, sufficient.*
- sator, ôris, m.**, *sower; father.*
- Sâturnius, a, um**, *of Saturn; as subs., Sâturnia, ac, f., the daughter of Saturn, i.e., Juno.*
- Sâturnus, I, m.**, *Saturn*, an ancient god of Latium, in the golden age; afterwards regarded as the father of Jupiter, Juno, and other gods.
- saturô, âre, âvī, âtum**, *fill, satisfy, sate.*
- saucius, a, um**, *wounded, stricken.*
- saxum, I, n.**, *rock, stone.*
- Scæa, ac, f. adj.**, with **porta**, *the Scæan gate, the principal gate of Troy.*
- scaena, ac, f.**, *scene, background; stage.*
- scâlae, ârum, f. plur.**, *ladder, scaling ladders.*
- scandô, ere**, *climb, mount, ascend.*
- scelerâtus, a, um**, part. of **scelero**, *accursed; impious, wicked, infamous.*
- scelerô, âre, âvī, âtum**, *pollute, defile.*
- seclus, eris, n.**, *crime, deed; guilt, villainy.*
- scēptrum, I, n.**, *sceptre; power, dominion, sway.*
- sellicet, adv.**, *doubtless, forsooth.*
- scindô, ere, scidl, scissum**, *split, cleave, rend, tear, divide.*
- scintilla, ac, f.**, *spark.*
- selô, ire, ivī, itum**, *know; know how.*
- Scīpladês, ac, m.**, *one of the house of the Scipios.*
- scitor, ârī, âtus sum**, *ask, inquire; consult.*
- scopulus, I, m.**, *cliff, crag, rock, reef.*
- scrûpeus, a, um**, *rough, rugged, of jagged rocks.*
- scūtum, I, n.**, *shield.*
- Scyllacêum, I, n.**, *a town of southern Italy, near a dangerous point.*
- Scylla, ac, f.**, *a sea-monster dwelling on a dangerous rock in the strait between Italy and Sicily; the name of a ship.*
- Scyllaeus, a, um**, *of Scylla.*
- Scyrius, a, um**, *of Scyros, an island in the Aegean, Scyrian.*
- sēcêssus, ūs, m.**, *retreat, recess, bay, inlet.*
- sē-clūdô, ere, -clūsī, -clūsum**, *shut up; shut out, put aside, banish.*
- sēclūsus, a, um**, part. of **secludo**, *secluded, retired.*
- secô, âre, secuī, sectum**, *cut, saw, carve; cut through, cleave; v. vlam, pursue, speed.*
- sēcērētus, a, um**, part. of **secerno**, *retired, apart, remote; secret, in secret.*
- secundô, âre**, *make propitious, prosper.*
- secundus, a, um**, *following, next, second; flying; favoring, prosperous, propitious, successful.*
- secūris, is, f.**, *axe.*

S

T

UV

XZ

sēcūrus, a, um, *free from care*; heedless, without regard; freeing from care.

secus, adv., *otherwise*; **haud secus**, even thus, just so; **haud secus ac**, just as, even as.

sed, conj., *but*.

sedeō, ēre, **sēdi**, **sessum**, sit, be seated; encamp; be fixed.

sēdēs, is, f., *seat*, abode, dwelling, temple, foundation.

sedile, is, n., *seat*, bench.

sēditio, ōnis, f., *sedition*, strife, riot.

sē-dūcō, ere, -**dūxi**, -**ductum**, separate, sever.

seg-es, -**etis**, f., *corn-field*; standing corn, crop.

sēgnis, e, *slow*, sluggish, listless, inactive.

sēgnitiēs, ēi, f., *slowness*, tardiness.

Sellūs, ūntis, f., a town on the southern coast of Sicily.

semel, adv., *once*.

sēmen, minis, n., *seed*, spark; plur., *elements*, germs.

sēmēsus, a, um, *half-eaten*, half-consumed.

sēmīanīmis, e, *but half-alive*, half-lifelike.

sēmīnux, necis, *half-dead*.

sēmīnō, āre, āvi, ātum, sow, produce.

sēmīta, ae, f., *pathway*, path.

sēmīvir, i, m. adj., *half-man*, womanish, effeminate.

semper, adv., *always*, ever.

sēmustus, a, um, *half-burned*, half-consumed.

senātus, us, m., *senate*.

senectū, ae, f., *old age*, age.

senectus, tutis, f., *old age*, age.

senex, senis, compar. **senior**, old; as substant., *old man*.

sēni, ae, a, *six each*; loosely, *six*.

sēnsus, ūs, m., *sense*, spirit; feeling, emotion.

sententia, ae, f., *opinion*, judgment, view; purpose.

sentio, ire, **sēnsi**, **sēsum**, perceive, feel; understand, know.

sentis, is, m., *brier*, bramble.

sentus, a, um, *rough*, overgrown.

sepel-iō, ire, -**ivi**, **sepultum**, bury.

septem, seven.

septemgeminus, a, um, *seven-fold*.

septēni, ae, a, *seven each*; loosely, seven.

septimus, a, um, *seventh*.

sepulcrum, i, n., *tomb*, grave.

sequāx, ācis, *following*, pursuing, chasing.

sequor, i, **secūtus sum**, follow, follow after, seek; chase, pursue; attend.

serēnō, āre, āvi, ātum, calm, clear; make to look bright.

serēnus, a, um, *clear*, cloudless; serene, calm.

Serestus, i, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Sergestus, i, m., a comrade of Aeneas.

Sergius, a, um, *Sergian*, of the Roman family named Sergius.

seriēs, ēi, f., *series*, chain, course.

sermō, ōnis, m., *talk*, conversation; rumor, gossip.

serō, ere, **sertum**, join, weave; talk over, discuss.

serō, ere, **sēvi**, **satum**, sow; in perf. pass., be born of, be sprung from, be son of.

serpens, entis, m. and f., *serpent*, snake.

serpō, ere, **serpsi**, **scriptum**, creep, crawl, wind; steal upon.

Serrānus, i, m., C. Atilius Regulus Serranus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship.

serta, ōrum, n. plur., part of sero, wreaths, garlands.

sērus, a, um, *late*, too late, tardy.

serva, ae, f., a slave woman.

servans, antis, part. of **servo**, *observant*.

serviō, ire, ivi, itum, *be a slave, serve*.

servitium, i, n., *slavery, bondage*.

servō, āre, āvi, ātum, *watch over, save, preserve, keep, guard; maintain, cherish; abide in, keep close to; watch, observe*.

seu, conj., *see sive*.

sevērus, a, um, *strict, stern, severe; awful*.

si, conj., *if, in case; since; whether; if only, would that; so sure as*.

sibilus, a, um, *hissing*.

Sibylla, ae, f., *Sibyl, prophetess*.

sic, adv., *thus, so*.

Sicāni, ōrum, m. plur., *the Sicani, a tribe of Latium which settled in Sicily, hence, the Sicilians*.

Sicānia, ae, f., *Sicily*.

siccō, āre, āvi, ātum, *dry, stanch*.

siccus, a, um, *dry; thirsty, parched*.

sicubi, adv., *if anywhere*.

Siculus, a, um, *Sicilian, of Sicily*.

sidereus, a, um, *starry*.

sidō, ere, sidi, *alight*.

Sidōn, ōnis, f., *a city of Phoenicia*.

Sidōnius, a, um, *of Sidon, Sidonian; loosely, Tyrian*.

sidus, eris, n., *star, constellation; season*.

Sigēus, a, um, *of Sigeeum, a promontory near Troy*.

signō, āre, āvi, ātum, *mark, notice; mark out, distinguish*.

signum, i, n., *mark, signal, sign, token; standard; carving, figure*.

silentium, i, n., *silence*.

sileō, ēre, uī, *be silent, calm, still*.

silex, icis, m. and f., *flint; stone*.

silva, ae, f., *wood, forest; thicket; thick growth*.

Silvius, i, m., *the name of several kings of Alba*.

similis, e, *like, similar, of the same kind*.

Simo-is, -entis, m., *a river near Troy*.

simplex, icis, *simple, pure*.

simul, adv., *at the same time, together; simul ac, as soon as*.

simulacrum, i, n., *image; ghost, phantom; mimicry*.

simulō, āre, āvi, ātum, *imitate; pretend, feign; part. simulātus, dissembled, assumed, false*.

sīn, conj., *but if*.

sine, prep. w. abl., *without*.

singulī, ae, a, *one by one, one each; each; n. plur., singula, as subst., each detail*.

sinister, tra, trum, *left; f. as subst., sinistra (sc. manus), the left hand*.

sinō, ere, sivi, situm, *permit, let, allow*.

Sinōn, ōnis, m., *a Greek who induced the Trojans to admit the wooden horse*.

sinuō, āre, āvi, ātum, *wind, breathe*.

sinus, ūs, m., *fold (of a garment); bosom; curve; gulf, bay; sail*.

Sirēnes, um, f. plur., *the Sirens, three fabulous monsters in the form of beautiful maidens, who, by their songs, lured sailors to the rocks on which they dwelt*.

Sīrlus, i, m., *Sirius, the dog-star*.

sistō, ere, stiti, statum, *set, place; bring; stop, stay; uphold; rest, abide*.

sitis, is, f., *thirst; drought*.

situs, ūs, m., *place; neglect, mould*.

sive or seu, conj., *or, or if; sive (seu) — sive (seu), whether—or, either—or*.

socer, eri, m., *father-in-law; plur., parents-in-law*.

sociō, āre, āvi, ātum, *ally, join, unite; share*.

socius, i, m., *companion, comrade, ally*.

socius, a, um, *allied, friendly*.

sōl, sōlis, m., *sun, sometimes personified the sun-god; sunlight, light of day; day*.

T

UV

XZ

sôlâclum, I, n., *solace, comfort, consolation.*

sôlâmen, minis, n., *solace, comfort.*

soleô, êre, solitus sum, *be wont, be accustomed.*

solidus, a, um, solid, firm.

sollum, I, n., *seat, throne.*

sollemnis, e, *annual, appointed; accustomed, wonted; solemn, religious; n. plur., sollemula, as subst., sacred rites, due rites.*

sollicitô, âre, âvi, âtum, *disquiet, vex, disturb.*

sollicitus, a, um, *anxious, troubled, in perplexity.*

sôlor, ârl, âtus sum, *comfort, console.*

solum, I, n., *ground, earth, land, soil; surface (of the sea).*

sôlus, a, um, alone, only; lonely, solitary.

solvô, ere, solvi, solûtum, *loosen, unbind; dissolve, break down, relax; open; free, dispel, banish; pay.*

somâlum, I, n., *dream.*

somnus, I, m., *sleep, slumber; personified, Sleep.*

soni-pês, -pedis, *with sounding feet; as subst., prancing steed.*

sonitus, ūs, m., *sound, noise, roar; thunder.*

son-ô, âre, -ul, -itum, *sound, resound, ring, roar, echo, thunder.*

sonôrus, a, um, *noisy, sounding, roaring.*

sôns, sontis, *guilty; as subst., a guilty one, a sinner.*

sonus, I, m., *sound, noise.*

sôpitus, a, um, *part. of soplo, lulled to sleep; slumbering, smouldering.*

sopor, ôris, m., *deep sleep, slumber; personified, Sleep.*

sopôrifer, era, erum, *bringing sleep, slumberous, drowsy.*

sopôrô, âre, âtum, *make stupefying, make slumberous.*

sopôrus, a, um, *slumberous, drowsy.*

sorbeô, êre, ui, *suck in, swallow.*

sordidus, a, um, *foul, filthy, unsightly, squalid.*

soror, ôris, f., *sister.*

sors, sortis, f., *lot; oracle; fate, destiny; fortune, condition.*

sortior, Irl, itus sum, *draw lots for; allot, decide; choose, select.*

sortitus, ūs, m., *drawing of lots, allotment.*

spargô, ere, sparsi, sparsum, *scatter, strew; disperse; sputter, besprinkle; fling or spread abroad.*

Sparta, ae, f., *Sparta, the city of Menelaus.*

Spartânus, a, um, *Spartan.*

spatior, ârl, âtus sum, *pace, walk to and fro, walk stately.*

spatium, I, n., *space, room; course; time.*

speciês, êl, f., *sight; appearance.*

spectâculum, I, n., *sight, spectacle.*

spectô, âre, âvi, âtum, *look at, gaze on.*

specula, ae, f., *watch-tower, lookout.*

speculor, ârl, âtus sum, *watch, wait to see; mark, catch sight of.*

spêlunca, ae, f., *cave, cavern.*

spernô, ere, sprêvi, sprêtum, *despise, scorn, spurn, slight.*

spêrô, âre, âvi, âtum, *hope for, look for; expect, fear.*

spês, êl, f., *hope, expectation.*

splenum, I, n., *dart, arrow.*

splua, ae, f., *thorn.*

Splô, ūs, f., *a sea-nymph.*

spira, ae, f., *fold, coil.*

sprâbills, e, *that may be breathed, vital.*

spritus, ūs, m., *breath; spirit, pride, fire; life, soul.*

sprô, âre, âvi, âtum, *breathe, blow; breathe forth; part. spirans, living, quivering, life-like.*

spissus, a, um, *thick, dense; hard.*

splendidus, a, um, *bright, magnificent.*

spoliō, āre, āvī, ātum, pillage, plunder; deprive.

spolium, ī, n., booty, plunder, spoil.

sponda, ae, f., couch.

spondeō, ēre, spondi, spōnsum, promise, pledge.

spōnsa, ae, f., one's betrothed, bride.

sponte, f. (abl. sing. alone found), of one's own accord, voluntarily, in one's own way.

spūma, ae, f., foam.

spūmeus, a, um, foaming, covered with foam.

spūmō, āre, āvī, ātum, foam, froth, be covered with foam.

spūmōsus, a, um, foaming.

squāleō, ēre, uī, be rough, neglected, unkempt, squalid.

squālor, ōris, m., roughness, foulness, squalor.

squāma, ae, f., scale.

squāmeus, a, um, scaly.

stabilis, e, enduring, lasting.

stabulō, āre, have one's abode, dwell.

stabulum, ī, n., stall, pen; home, covert.

stagnō, āre, āvī, ātum, be stagnant, be marshy.

stagnum, ī, n., still water, pool, lake.

statiō, ōnis, f., resting place, haunt; roadstead, anchorage.

stat-uō, ere, -uī, -ūtum, put, set, place; establish, build.

stella, ae, f., star.

stellātus, a, um, starred, glittering.

sterilis, e, barren.

sternō, ere, strāvī, strātum, stretch out; lay low, bring down, overthrow, slay; lay waste; smooth.

Sthenelus, ī, m., the charioteer of Diomedes.

stimulō, āre, āvī, ātum, urge, rouse, excite.

stimulus, ī, m., goad, spur.

stīpes, itis, m., trunk, stock.

stipō, āre, āvī, ātum, press; stow; load; crowd around, attend.

stīrps, stirpis, m. and f., stock, race; offspring.

stō, stāre, steti, statum, stand, stand up; stand firm, abide, continue; rest, depend on, be centred in; be fixed; be.

strāgēs, is, f., slaughter, carnage, havoc.

strātum, ī, n. (part. of sterno), couch; pavement.

streptus, ūs, m., noise, din, uproar, clatter.

strep-ō, ere, -uī, -itum, be noisy, roar, murmur.

strīdeō, ēre, and strīdō, ere, strīdī, make a shrill or harsh sound; whistle, roar, flap, creak, grate, gurgle, twang, hiss.

strīdor, ōris, m., a shrill or harsh sound; rattling, whistling, roaring, creaking, clank.

stringō, ere, strinxī, strietum, draw tight; draw; graze; strip, trim.

Strophades, um, f. plur., two small islands west of Greece.

struō, ere, strūxī, strūctum, pile up; build; set forth, arrange, prepare, accomplish, compass.

studium, ī, n., eagerness, zeal, earnestness; pursuit; applause.

stupe-faciō, ere, -feci, -factum, amaze, overwhelm.

stupeō, ēre, uī, be astonished, be amazed; wonder at, marvel at.

stuppa, ae, f., tow.

stuppeus, a, um, hempen.

Stygius, a, um, Stygian, of Styx.

Styx, Stygis, f., a river of the lower world.

suā-deō, ēre, -sī, -sum, advise, urge, counsel.

sub, prep. (1) w. abl., under, beneath, at the foot of; near; in, during; (2) w. acc., under, beneath; up to, towards; about, at.

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Z

sub-dûcô, ere, -dûxî, -ductum,
draw up, draw ashore; draw away, remove, withdraw.

sub-eô, -îre, -lî, -îtum, *go under, support, bear; come, enter, approach; follow, succeed; come up before one, rise up, occur.*

sub-igô, ere, -êgî, -âctum, *shove, propel; compel, force; conquer, subdue.*

subitô, adv., *suddenly.*

subitus, a, um, *part. of subeo, sudden, unexpected.*

subjectus, a, um, *part. of subjicio, subject, conquered.*

sub-jiciô, ere, -jêcî, -jectum,
put beneath, place under; throw in, answer.

sub-lâbor, î, -lâpsus sum, *fall back, slip away, fail.*

sublimis, e, *uplifted, borne aloft; on high.*

sub-mergô, ere, -mersî, -mersum, *sink, drown, overwhelm.*

submissus, a, um, *part. of submitto, humble, reverent, on one's knees.*

sub-mittô, ere, -misi, -missum,
put under; make to yield, bow.

sub-moveô, ère, -môvi, -môtum, *drive off, keep away.*

sub-nectô, ere, -nexul, -nexum, *bind, tie or clasp under.*

subnixus, a, um, *supported by, resting on; defended by.*

subolês, is, f., *offspring, child.*

sub-rideô, ère, -risî, -sult, *smile.*

subrigô, ere (older form of *surgo*), *erect, prick up.*

sub-sidô, ere, -sêdi, -sessum,
sink down, sink; remain.

sub-sistô, ere, -stiti, -stati, *stop, halt.*

subtêmen, minis, n., *woof, thread.*

subter, prep., w. acc. and adv.,
below, beneath.

sub-texô, ere, -texul, -textum,
veil, cover.

sub-trahô, ere, -traxi, -tractum,
draw from under; withdraw.

sub-urgeô, ère, *drive close to.*

subvectô, âre, âvi, âtum, *carry, ferry over.*

sub-velô, ere, -vexî, -vectum,
bear up, bear.

sub-volvô, ere, *roll up.*

sue-cêdô, ere, -cêssi, -cêssum,
enter; go up to, climb to, go under, stoop to.

succêssus, ūs, m., *success.*

sue-cingô, ere, -cinxî, -cinctum, *gird about, gird.*

sue-cumbô, ere, -cubui, -cubitum, *yield, give way.*

sue-currô, ere, -curri, -cursum, *aid, help, succor; occur.*

sûdô, âre, âvi, âtum, *be soaked, be drenched, reck.*

sûdor, ôris, m., *sweat.*

suêscô, ere, suêvi, suêtum, *become accustomed; in perf. act. or pass., be accustomed, be wont.*

sufferô, sufferre, sustuli, sublâtum, *endure, hold out.*

suf-ficiô, ere, -fêci, -fectum,
color, suffuse; give, supply; suffice, be able.

suf-fundô, ere, -fûdi, -fûsum,
overspread, fill.

sui, *reflexive pron., 3rd pers., himself, herself, itself, themselves; him, her, them.*

suleô, âre, âvi, âtum, *plough.*

suleus, î, m., *furrow; track.*

sulphur, uris, n., *sulphur.*

sum, esse, fui, be, exist, belong.

summa, ae, f., *chief point, substance.*

summus, a, um (superlative of *superus*), *highest, top of, summit of; tip of; chief, supreme, greatest.*

sûmô, ere, sûmpsi, sûmptum,
take up, put on, assume, adopt; w. poenas, wreak, inflict.

super, adv., *above; from above; farther, besides; prep. w. acc., over, above, upon, beyond; w. abl., on, upon; about, of.*

- superbia**, *ae, f., pride, arrogance, haughtiness, insolence.*
- superbus**, *a, um, insolent, arrogant, haughty, proud; exultant in, proud of; tyrannous; magnificent, splendid, stately.*
- super-eminēō**, *ēre, rise above; tower above.*
- superim-pōnō**, *ere, -positum, lay upon.*
- supernē**, *adv., above.*
- superō**, *āre, āvī, ātum, mount, climb, ascend, surmount; pass beyond; win, gain; tower above; surpass, excel, pass; overcome; overwhelm; remain, survive.*
- super-sum**, *-esse, -fui, be left, remain, survive.*
- superus**, *a, um* (comparative, **superior**, superlative, **suprēmus** or **summus**), *upper, higher, above; m. plur. as subst., superi, ōrum, the gods above, heaven; also to those in the lower world, men on earth.*
- supīnus**, *a, um, on the back; up-turned.*
- suppl-eō**, *ēre, ēvī, -ētum, fill up, complete.*
- supplex**, *ieis, suppliant, humble; as subst., a suppliant.*
- suppliciter**, *adv., as a suppliant.*
- supplicium**, *ī, n., punishment, retribution.*
- sup-pōnō**, *ere, -posuī, -positum, place beneath, apply.*
- suprā**, *prep. w. acc., over, above.*
- suprēmus**, *a, um* (superlative of **superus**), *highest; last, final; n. as adv., supremum, for the last time.*
- sūra**, *ae, f., calf; loosely, leg, ankle.*
- surgō**, *ere, surrēxī, surrēctum, raise, lift up, prick up; raise one's self up, arise, rise.*
- sūs, suis**, *m. and f., sow, boar, swine.*
- sus-eiplō**, *ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, take up, catch; begot, bear; undertake, begin; reply.*
- suseltō**, *āre, āvī, ātum, stir up, kindle; arouse, excite, inflame.*
- suspectus**, *a, um, part. of suspicio, suspected, mistrusted.*
- suspectus**, *ūs, m., upcard view.*
- sus-pendō**, *ere, -pendī, -pēsum, hang up; hang.*
- suspēsus**, *a, um, part. of suspendo, hanging, hung in air; in suspense, perplexed, awestruck.*
- su-spiciō**, *ere, -spexī, -spectum, look up at; gaze at.*
- suspirō**, *āre, āvī, ātum, sigh.*
- sūtilis**, *e, severed.*
- suus**, *a, um, his, hers, its, theirs; one's own, one's proper.*
- Sychaeus**, *ī, m., the husband of Dido.*
- Syrtis**, *is, f., shoal, quicksand; in plur., the Syrtes, two shallow bays on the northern coast of Africa.*

T.

- tābeō**, *ēre, melt away; drip.*
- tābēs**, *is, f., wasting, pining, decay.*
- tābidus**, *a, um, wasting.*
- tabula**, *ae, f., plank, board.*
- tabulātum**, *ī, n., floor, story.*
- tābum**, *ī, n., foul matter, gore.*
- taceō**, *ēre, nī, itum, be silent, be still.*
- tacitus**, *a, um, part. of taceo, silent, quiet, in silence; secret, hidden, unseen.*
- tactus**, *ūs, m., touch.*
- taeda**, *ae, f., pine-wood; torch, brand; bridal torch.*
- taedet**, *ēre, taedult or taesum est, impers., it disgusts, wearies; one is weary.*
- taenia**, *ae, f., ribbon, fillet.*
- taeter**, *tra, trum, foul, loathsome.*
- tālāria**, *ium, n. plur., sandals, shoes.*
- talentum**, *ī, n., talent, a Greek weight.*
- tālis**, *e, such, of such a kind, such as this, like this.*

T

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tam, adv., *so*.
tamen, conj., *yet, still*.
tandem, adv., *at length, at last*; *pray, I pray*.
tangō, ere, tetigī, tactum, *touch, reach*; *move, affect*; *meet, have to do with*.
tantus, a, um, *so great, so much, such*; adv., **tantum**, *so, so much, so far*; *only, merely, but*.
tardāns, antis, part. of **tardo**, *sluggish, dull, torpid*.
tardō, āre, āvi, ātum, *delay, hinder, hamper*.
tardus, a, um, *slow, lingering, sluggish*.
Tarentum, i, n., a town in southern Italy.
Tarquinus, i, m., *Tarquin*, name of two kings of Rome; also as adj., *Tarquinian*.
Tartareus, a, um, *of Tartarus, infernal*.
Tartarus, i, m.; plur., **Tartara, orum, n.**, *Tartarus, the abode of the lost*.
taurinus, a, um, *of a bull, a bull's*.
taurus, i, m., *bull, ox*.
tectum, i, n., *roof*; *house, dwelling, home*.
Tegeaeus, a, um, *of Tegea, a town in Arcadia, Tegean*.
tegmen (tegumen), minis, n., *covering, clothing, cloak*; *skin*.
tegō, ere, texi, tectum, *cover, shelter*; *shut up, hide, conceal*; *protect*.
tegumen, see **tegmen**.
tela, ae, f., *web*.
tellus, oris, f., *earth, land, country, ground*.
tēlum, i, n., *missile, dart, weapon*; *hit, blow*.
temerō, āre, āvi, ātum, *pollute, desecrate*.
temnō, ere, *scorn, disdain, slight*.
temperō, āre, āvi, ātum, *calm*; *appease*; *restrain*.
tempestās, tātis, f., *time, season*; *weather*; *storm, tempest*.

templum, i, n., *temple, shrine*.
tempō, see tentō.
tempus, oris, n., *time, period*; *occasion, right time*; *circumstances, state of affairs*; *temple*.
tenāx, ācis, *persistent, obstinate*.
tendō, ere, tetendi, tentum and **tēnsus**, *stretch, extend*; *direct, aim*; *strain*; w. **gressum, iter**, etc., or intrans., *turn or bend one's steps, take one's way, go, proceed*; *try, strive*.
tenebrae, ārum, f. plur., *darkness, gloom*.
tenebrōsus, a, um, *dark, dim, gloomy*.
Tenedos, i, f., an island near Troy.
teneō, ēre, tenui, tentum, *have, hold*; *possess, inhabit*; *rule, control*; *hold possession*; *keep, keep fast, detain*; *bind, hold fast, restrain*; *cling to*.
tener, era, erum, *tender, soft, delicate*.
tentō, āre, āvi, ātum (or **tempō**), *try, test, make trial of*; *attempt*; *examine, explore*; *seek*.
tentōrium, i, n., *tent*.
tenuis, e, *thin, fine, slender*; *delicate, airy, light*; *feeble, poor, slight*.
tenuis, prep. w. abl., *as far as, up to*.
tepidus, a, um, *warm*.
ter, adv., *thrice, three times*.
terebrō, āre, āvi, ātum, *bore into, pierce*.
teres, etis, *smooth, rounded, polished*.
tergeminus, a, um, *threefold, triple*.
tergum, i, n., *back*; *hide, skin*; *a tergō, behind*.
tergus, oris, n., *back*; *skin, hide*.
terminō, āre, āvi, ātum, *bound, limit*.
terminus, i, m., *end, limit*.
terni, ae, n., *three each*; *three*; also rarely in sing., *triple*.

- terō, ere, trīvī, tritum, rub;** graze; wear away, waste.
- terra, ae, f., earth, land, ground, country; orbis terrarum, the whole world; personified, the Earth.**
- terrēnus, a, um, earthy, of earth.**
- terreō, ēre, ul, itum, terrify, frighten; frighten away.**
- terribilis, e, terrible, dreadful.**
- terrificō, āre, terrify, appal.**
- terrificus, a, um, awful, awe-inspiring, boding.**
- terrītō, āre, alarm, affright.**
- tertius, a, um, third.**
- testis, is, m. and f., witness.**
- testor, ārī, ātus sum, bear witness, testify to; call to witness, swear by; entreat, declare.**
- testūdō, inis, f., a tortoise-shell; vault, vaulted roof; testudo, or roof made of shields overlapping.**
- Teucer, erī, m., father-in-law of Dardanus; the son of Telamon, and half-brother of Ajax.**
- Teuerī, ōrum, m. plur., the Teucrī or descendants of Teucer, the Trojans.**
- Teuerīa, ae, f., the Teucrian land, Troy.**
- Teuerus, ī, m., another form of Teucer.**
- texō, ere, textuī, textum, weave, interweave; join, frame, build.**
- textilis, e, woven, of the loom.**
- thalamus, ī, m., chamber, bridal-chamber; marriage, wedlock; cell.**
- Thalīa, ae, f., a sea-nymph.**
- Thapsus, ī, f., a city in Sicily.**
- theātrum, ī, n., theatre.**
- Thēbae, ārum, f., Thebes, a city of Boeotia, in Greece.**
- Thersilochus, ī, m., an ally of the Trojans.**
- thēsaurus, ī, m., treasure, hoard.**
- Thēsens, eī and eos, m., a mythical king of Athens, who visited the lower world and returned in safety**
- Thessandrus, ī, m., a Greek warrior.**
- Thetis, idis, f., a sea-nymph, and mother of Achilles.**
- Thoās, antis, m., a Greek warrior.**
- Thracius, a, um, Thracian, of Thrace.**
- Thrax, ācis, m., a Thracian.**
- Thracius, a, um, Thracian, of Thrace.**
- Thrēssa, ae, f. adj., Thracian.**
- Thybris, is, m. (=Tiberis), the Tiber.**
- Thyias (Thyas), adis, f., a Bacchante, a female worshipper of Bacchus.**
- Thymbraeus, ī, m., Thymbræan, of Thymbra, a city near Troy where Apollo had a temple; as subst., god of Thymbra, i.e., Apollo.**
- Thymoctēs, ae, m., a Trojan.**
- thymum, ī, n., thyme.**
- Tiberinus, a, um, of the Tiber; m. as subst., the Tiber.**
- tigris, is (idis), m. and f., tiger, tigress.**
- Timāvus, ī, m., a river of Italy, flowing into the upper Adriatic.**
- timeō, ēre, ul, fear, be afraid of, be alarmed, be anxious.**
- timidus, a, um, fearful, timid.**
- timor, ōris, m., fear, dread.**
- tingō, ere, tinxī, tinctum, dip, bathe, plunge.**
- Tisphonē, es, f., one of the Furies.**
- Titan, ānis, m., a Titan, one of a race of giants; also the Sun, as a son of one of the Titans.**
- Titānius, a, um, Titanian, of the Titans; of the Sun-god.**
- Tithōnus, ī, m., husband of Aurora, the goddess of the dawn.**
- tītubō, āre, āvī, ātum, totter, stumble.**
- Tityos, ī, m., a giant who offered violence to Latona.**
- Tmarius, a, um, of Tmaros, a mountain in Epirus, Tmarian.**

togātus, a, um, *wearing the toga, gowned.*

tolerābilis, e, *endurable, bearable.*

tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātum, *lift, raise; take away, bear away.*

tondeō, ēre, totondī, tōnsum, *shear, cut close, trim; graze, feed on.*

tonitrus, ūs, m., *thunder.*

tonō, āre, tonuī, tonitum, *thunder, roar; call loudly upon.*

Torquātus, I, m., T. Manlius Torquatus, *a famous Roman warrior.*

torqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, *turn, turn about, swing around, whirl, twist; toss up; hurl, fling; sway, rule.*

torrens, entis, m., *torrent.*

torreo, ēre, ul, tostum, *parch, roast; boil, rage.*

tortus, ūs, m., *twisting, writhing, coil.*

torus, I, m., *cushion, couch.*

torvus, a, um, *grim, savage.*

tot, indecl., *so many, these many.*

totidem, indecl., *just as many, the same number.*

totiens, adv., *so often, as often.*

tōtus, a, um, *all, the whole.*

trabs (trabēs), trabis, f., *beam, timber; ship.*

tractābilis, e, *manageable; yielding; non tractābilis, ineluctant.*

tractus, ūs, m., *region, quarter.*

trā-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, *give over, surrender, yield.*

trahō, ere, traxī, tractum, *draw; drag; drag down; lead along; drag out, draw out, prolong.*

trā-jielō, ere, -jēcl, -jectum, *throw across; pass over, cross; pierce.*

trām-es, -itis, m., *by path, path, course.*

trānō, āre, āvi, ātum, *swim across; cross, sail through, fly through.*

tranquillus, a, um, *quiet, calm; n. as subst., tranquillum, I, n., calm weather.*

trāns, prep. w. acc., *across, through, over, beyond.*

trān-seribō (trans-seribō), ere, -scripsi, -scriptum, *enrol anew, transfer.*

trāns-currō, ere, -curri (-eucurri), -cursum, *run, shoot, dart across.*

trāns-eō, -īre, -īvi (-il), -itum, *cross; pass, pass by.*

trāns-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *transfer, carry.*

trāns-figō, ere, -fixi, -fixum, *pierce, transfix.*

trāns-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum, *send across; hand over; in pass., cross.*

trānsportō, āre, āvi, ātum, *carry across, bear over.*

trānstrum, I, n., *thwart, bench, (for rowers).*

trānsversus, a, um, *part. of transvertō, athwart; across one's course.*

treme-faciō, ere, -fēcl, -factum, *cause to tremble.*

tremefactus, a, um, *part. of tremefacio, shaking, trembling, quaking, shuddering.*

tremendus, a, um, *part. of tremo, dreadful, awful.*

tremescō, ere, tremble; tremble at, shudder at.

trem-ō, ere, -ui, tremble, quiver, shake; tremble at.

tremor, ōris, m., *trembling, shudder.*

trepidō, āre, āvi, ātum, *be in alarm, tremble, flutter; hurry to and fro, be all excitement.*

trepidus, a, um, *trembling, alarmed, agitated, anxious, in confusion.*

trēs, tria, *three.*

trīcorpor, ōris, *three-bodied, triple.*

trīdēns, entis, *three-pronged, triple-pointed; m. as subst., trident.*

- trietêrleus, a, um, biennial, re-**
curring every second year.
- tri-faux, -faucis, triple-throated.**
- trigintâ, indecl. thirty.**
- tri-lîx, -lîcis, triple-woven, three-**
ply, threefold.
- Trînacria, æ, f., (the three-cor-**
nered land), *Sicily*.
- Trînacrius, a, um, Sicilian, of**
Sicily.
- Trîônês, um, m. plur., plough-**
oxen; the two constellations of
the Bear.
- triplex, îcis, threefold, triple.**
- tri-pûs, -podis, m., tripod; the**
seat of the priestess who gave
oracles at Delphi, hence, *oracles*.
- tristis, e, sad, sorrowful, gloomy,**
wretched, dark; *deadly, dreadful*.
- trisuleus, a, um, triple-cloven,**
three-forked.
- Trîtôn, ônis, m., a sea-god, son of**
Neptune; plur., *sea-gods*.
- Trîtônia, æ, f., the Tritonian,**
Minerva, a name of uncertain
origin.
- Trîtônîs, îdis, f., the Tritonian,**
Minerva.
- trîumphô, âre, âvî, âtum,**
triumph over, conquer.
- trîumphus, î, m., triumph, vic-**
tory.
- Trîvia, æ, f., (the goddess of the**
three ways) *Hecate* or *Diana*, who
was worshipped at cross-roads.
- trîvîum, î, n., (where three ways**
meet), *cross-roads, cross-way*.
- Trôas, adis, f., Trojan woman.**
- Trôilus, î, m., a son of Priam.**
- Trôja, æ, f., Troy, the name of a**
city and of a game.
- Trôjânus, a, um, Trojan, of**
Troy.
- Trôjugena, æ, m. and f., Trojan-**
born, a *Trojan*.
- Trôius, a, um, Trojan, of Troy.**
- Trôs, ôis, m., an ancient king of**
Phrygia; hence, *Trojan*; a *Trojan*.
- truclidô, âre, âvî, âtum, slaugh-**
ter, butcher, cut down.
- trudis, is, f., pole.**
- trûdô, ere, trûsî, trûsum, push,**
shove, thrust.
- truncus, î, m., trunk.**
- truncus, a, um, lopped, stripped**
of its branches; mutilated, disfig-
ured.
- tu, pron., thou, you.**
- tuba, æ, f., trumpet.**
- tueor, êrî, itus (tûtus) sum,**
look at, gaze at; guard, protect,
defend.
- Tullus, î, m., Tullus Hostilius, the**
third king of Rome.
- tum, adv., then, at that time; now,**
thereupon.
- tumêô, êre, swell, be swollen.**
- tumidus, a, um, swollen, huge;**
swelling, rising.
- tumultus, ûs, m., tumult, uproar,**
noise, clamor; uprising, war.
- tumulus, î, m., mound, hillock;**
tomb.
- tunc, adv., then, at that time.**
- tundô, ere, tutudi, tûsum or**
tûsum, beat, strike, buffet; as-
sail, drive.
- turba, æ, f., confusion; throng,**
crowd, herd.
- turbidus, a, um, wild, confused,**
stormy; troubled, agitated.
- turbô, âre, âvî, âtum, disturb,**
agitate, drive in confusion;
trouble, confuse; alarm, spread
panic.
- turbô, înis, m., whirlwind.**
- tûreus, a, um, of frankincense.**
- tûrîceremus, a, um, incense-burn-**
ing, smoking with incense.
- turma, æ, f., troop, squadron.**
- turpis, e, foul, filthy; base, dis-**
graceful.
- turris, is, f., tower, turret.**
- turritus, a, um, turreted, crown-**
ed with towers; towering.
- tûs, tûris, n., incense, frankin-**
cense.
- tûtâmen, minis, n., defence, pro-**
tection, safeguard.

tūtor, āri, ātus sum, *protect, defend, support.*

tūtus, a, um, part. of *tueor*, *safe, secure, sheltered*; n. as subst., *a place of safety, shelter.*

tuus, a, um, *thy, your, thine, yours.*

Tydeus, ei and eos, m., a famous Greek warrior, father of Diomedes.

Tydidēs, ae, m., *son of Tydeus, Diomedes.*

Tyndaris, idis, f., *the daughter of Tyndarus, Helen.*

Typhōeus, a, um, of *Typhoeus*, a giant slain by the thunderbolts of Jove, *Typhoean.*

tyrannus, i, m., *king; tyrant.*

Tyrius, a, um, *Tyrian, of Tyre*; m. as subst., **Tyrii, ōrum, m.** plur., *the Tyrians.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, *Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, Tuscan.*

Tyrus (Tyros), i, f., *Tyre, a city of Phoenicia.*

U.

ūber, eris, n., *teat, udder; breast, bosom; richness, fertility.*

ūber, eris, *rich, fertile.*

ubi, rel. adv., *where, when, as soon as*; interrog., *where?*

ubique, adv., *anywhere; everywhere.*

Uenagōn, ontis, m., *a Trojan.*

udus, a, um, *wet, damp, moist, dank.*

ulcisor, i, ultus sum, *avenge one's self on; avenge.*

Ulixēs, is (ei or i, m.), *king of Ithaca, one of the leading Greeks before Troy.*

ullus, a, um, any; anyone.

ulmus, i, f., *elm, elm-tree.*

ulterior, ius, *comparative, farther, further.*

ultimus, a, um, *superlative, furthest, remotest, extreme; latest, last; uttermost, utmost.*

ultor, ōris, m., *avenger.*

ultrā, adv., *further, beyond, besides*; prep. w. acc., *beyond.*

ultrix, icis, *avenging.*

ultrō, adv., *on the other side, beyond*; *besides, too, more than this*; *of one's own accord, voluntarily*; *without designing it.*

ululātus, ūs, m., *crying, shriek, wailing.*

ululō, āre, āvi, ātum, *cry, shriek, wail, howl*; *resound, echo*; part. **ululātus**, *invoked with cries, cried on.*

ulva, ae, f., *sedge.*

umbō, ōnis, m., *boss (of a shield).*

umbra, ae, f., *shade, shadow; ghost, phantom.*

umbrifer, era, erum, *shady, shadowy.*

umbrō, āre, āvi, ātum, *over-shadow, make dim.*

ūmectō, āre, āvi, ātum, *wet, bedew, bathe.*

ūmēns, entis, part. of *umeo*, *damp, moist, dewy.*

umerus, i, m., *shoulder.*

ūmidus, a, um, *damp, dewy, moist, watery, of vapor.*

unquam (unquam), adv., *at any time, ever.*

ūnā, adv., *together, along with, at the same time, at once.*

ūnanimus, a, um, *of the same mind, sympathizing.*

uncus, a, um, *hooked, crooked, curved.*

unda, ae, f., *wave, billow, sea.*

unde, adv., *whence, from whom, from which.*

undique, adv., *on all sides, from all sides.*

undō, āre, āvi, ātum, *eddy, whirl, wave; boil, bubble.*

undōsus, a, um, *boisterous, stormy; wave-beaten.*

unguis, is, m., *nail; talon, claw.*

unguo (ungō), ere, unxi, unctum, unctus, *anoint; oil, pitch.*

unquam, see *unquam*.

ūnus, a, um, one ; the same ; alone, only.

urbs, is, f., city.

urgeō, ēre, ursī, press, drive, force ; press hard, overwhelm, weigh down.

urna, ae, f., jar, urn.

ūrō, ere, ūssi, ūstum, burn ; fret, vex, annoy ; in pass., burn, be inflamed with passion.

ursa, ae, f., she-bear, bear.

usquam, adv., anywhere.

usque, adv., constantly, continually ; all the way, quite.

ūsus, ūs, m., use.

ut or uti, adv., how, as ; just as ; when ; conj., w. subj., that, in order that, so that ; w. verbs of fearing, that not.

utrumque, adv., however, whenever.

utroque, utraque, utrumque, each, both ; either.

uterus, ī, m., womb ; belly.

utinam, conj., O that ; would that.

ūtōr, ī, ūsus sum, use, make use of ; enjoy.

utrōque, adv., in both directions, from side to side.

uxōrius, a, um, devoted to one's wife, fond, dotting.

V.

vacca, ae, f., cow.

vacō, āre, āvī, ātum, be empty, be free ; impers., there is time or leisure.

vacuus, a, um, empty, vacant, deserted ; idle.

vādō, ere, go, march, advance.

vadum, ī, n., shallow, shoal ; bottom of the sea, the depths ; the waves.

vāgina, ae, f., scabbard, sheath.

vāgītus, ūs, m., wailing, crying.

vagor, ārī, ātus sum, roam, wander, rove ; spread abroad.

valeō, ēre, nī, itum, be strong, be powerful ; be able, have power, avail ; imperative, valē, farewell.

validus, a, um, stout, strong, vigorous, sturdy.

vallēs (vallis), is, f., valley, vale.

vānus, a, um, empty ; idle, vain ; groundless, false.

vapor, ōris, m., steam, vapor ; heat, fire.

varius, a, um, different, various, changing, manifold ; jickle ; many-colored.

vastō, āre, āvī, ātum, lay waste, devastate, ravage.

vastus, a, um, desolate ; vast, huge, enormous ; mighty.

vātēs, is, m. and f., prophet, seer, soothsayer ; bard, poet.

-ve, enclitic conj., or.

veetō, āre, āvī, ātum, carry, convey.

vehō, ere, vexī, vectum, bear, carry, convey ; in pass. ride, sail.

vel, conj., or ; vel—vel, either—or.

vēlāmen, minis, n., veil, robe.

Vēlinus, a, um, of Velia, a town of Lucania, Velian.

vēlivolus, a, um, sail-winged, studded with sails.

vellō, ere, vulsī, vulsum, pluck, pull, tear, wrench ; pull up.

vellus, eris, n., fleece ; fillet or band of wool.

vēlō, āre, āvī, ātum, cover, veil, crown, deck, adorn ; part., vēlātus, sail-clad.

vēlōx, ōcis, swift, fleet, rapid.

vēlum, ī, n., sail ; covering, canvas.

velut, velutī, adv., just as, as, as if.

vēna, ae, f., vein.

vēnābulum, ī, n., hunting-spear.

vēnātrix, icis, f., huntress.

ven-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, sell.

venēnum, ī, n., poison, venom ; magical charm.

venerābilis, e, revered.

venerō, āre, āvī, ātum, also as *depon.*, **veneror, ārī, ātus sum**, *worship, adore; pray to; beseech.*

venia, ae, f., *favor, indulgence, grace, boon.*

venīō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *come.*

vēnor, ārī, ātus sum, *hunt, chase.*

venter, tris, m., *belly; hunger.*

ventōsus, a, um, *windy, stormy.*

ventus, ī, m., *wind.*

Venus, eris, f., *Venus, the goddess of love and beauty; love.*

verber, eris, n. (chiefly in plur.) *lash, whip.*

verberō, āre, āvī, ātum, *lash, beat, strike.*

verbum, ī, n., *word.*

vērē, adv., *truly.*

vereor, ērī, itus sum, *fear, be afraid.*

vērō, adv., *in truth, truly; indeed, but.*

verrō, ere, verri, versum, *sweep, sweep over.*

versō, āre, āvī, ātum, *turn, turn over; drive about, buffet about; think over, meditate, revolve; practice, try to carry out.*

versus, ūs, m., *line, row.*

vertex, icis, m., *whirlpool, eddy; crown, head; crest, top, peak, summit.*

ver-tō, ere, -tī, -sum, *turn; turn about, reverse, change; drive, ply, direct; turn up, toss up; overturn, overthrow; in pass. or w. reflexive, turn one's course, go, proceed, tend; revolve, roll round.*

verū, ūs, n., *spit.*

vērūm, adv., *truly; but, yet.*

vērū, a, um, *true, real; n. as subst., vērum, ī, n. (usually plur.), the truth.*

vescor, ī, *feed on.*

vesper, eris and erī, m., *the evening star; the west.*

Vesta, ae, f., *the goddess of the hearth and household.*

vester, tra, trum, yours, yours.

vestibulum, ī, n., *entrance, vestibule, porch.*

vestigium, ī, n., *foot-print, step; foot; trace, sign, token.*

vestigō, āre, āvī, ātum, *trace; search for, seek out.*

vestiō, īre, īvī (īī), itum, *clothe, cover.*

vestis, is, f., *clothing, attire, raiment, garment, robe, dress; hangings, coverings.*

vet-ō, āre, -uī, -itum, *forbid, prohibit.*

vetus, eris, *old, ancient, former.*

vetustās, tātis, f., *age; lapse of time.*

vetustus, a, um, *old, ancient.*

vexō, āre, āvī, ātum, *agitate; annoy, distress, harass.*

via, ae, f., *way, road, path, street; journey, passage; means, manner, course.*

viātor, ōris, m., *wayfarer, traveler.*

vibrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *brandish; quiver.*

vicius, a, um, *near, neighboring, at hand, hard by.*

viciis, gen. (nom. not found), f., *change, interchange; chance, lot, fortune; post, place, duty.*

viciissim, adv., *in turn.*

victor, ōris, m., *victor, conqueror; as adj., victorious, triumphant.*

victōria, ae, f., *victory, triumph, conquest.*

victrix, icis, *victorious, triumphant.*

victus, ūs, m., *food, sustenance.*

videō, ēre, vidi, visum, *see; perceive, observe; in pass., be seen, seem; impersonal, seem best, please.*

vigēō, ēre, *thrive, gain strength; be powerful, have influence.*

vigil, ilis, *watchful, sleepless; m. as subst., watchman.*

vigilo, āre, āvī, ātum, *awake; be watchful.*

viginti, twenty.

vigor, ōris, m., *vigor, force, strength, energy.*

villus, l, m., *shaggy hair; pile, nap.*

vimen, minis, n., *pliant twig, shoot.*

vinciō, ĩre, vinxl, vinetum, *bind, tie.*

vincō, ere, vici, victum, *conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue; surpass, excel; win, be successful.*

vinculum (vinclum), l, n., *bond, fetter, band; thong; tie, bond (of wedlock).*

vindicō, āre, āvl, ātum, *deliver, rescue.*

vīnum, l, n., *wine.*

violābills, e, *violable.*

violentus, a, um, *violent, boisterous, blustering.*

violō, āre, āvl, ātum, *violate, injure, profane.*

vīpereus, a, um, *of a viper, snaky.*

vīr, l, m., *man; husband; hero.*

virēctum, l, n., *green place, turf.*

vireō, ěre, *be green, bloom.*

virga, ae, f., *branch, bough; wand, rod.*

virgineus, a, um, *of a maiden, maiden, maidenly.*

virgō, ĩnis, f., *maiden, virgin.*

virgultum, l, n., *thicket, copse.*

viridāns, antis, *green.*

viridis, e, *green; fresh, blooming, vigorous.*

virilis, e, *manly, heroic.*

virtūs, tūtis, f., *manliness, courage, valor; excellence, virtue; heroic or valiant deed.*

vīs (vis), f., *strength, power, might; force, violence; number.*

viscum, l, n., *mistletoe.*

viscus, eris, n. (generally in plur.), *the vital parts, entrails; flesh; metaphorically, bowels, vitals.*

visō, ere, visi, visum, *go to see, visit; examine.*

vīsum, l, n., *sight, vision.*

visus, ūs, m., *view, sight, vision.*

vīta, ae, f., *life, existence; shade, soul, spirit.*

vītālis, e, *of life, vital.*

vītō, āre, āvl, ātum, *avoid, shun.*

vitta, ae, f., *fillet, band, chaplet.*

vitulus, l, m., *bullock, steer.*

vividus, a, um, *spirited, eager, keen.*

vivō, ere, vixi, victum, *live, be alive, pass one's life; live on, remain.*

vīvus, a, um, *alive, living; life-like; natural.*

vix, adv., *hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.*

vōciferor, āri, ātus sum, *shout, cry, cry aloud, shriek.*

vocō, āre, āvl, ātum, *call, summon; call upon, invoke; name.*

volāns, antis, *part. of volo, as subst., m. and f., a winged creature.*

volātills, e, *flying.*

volēns, entis, *part. of volo, willing, ready.*

volūtō, āre, āvl, ātum, *fly, flit or flutter about.*

volō, velle, volui, wish, *be willing; ordain, will; intend, mean.*

volō, āre, āvl, ātum, *fly; rush, speed, dart.*

volucer, eris, ere, *flying, winged, swift; fleeting; f. as subst., volucris, is, f., bird.*

volūmen, minis, n., *coil, fold, roll.*

voluntās, tātis, f., *wish, desire, good will, consent.*

voluptās, tātis, f., *pleasure, joy, delight.*

volūtō, āre, āvl, ātum, *roll, roll back; make resound, re-echo; grovel; revolve; ponder.*

volvō, ere, volvi, volūtum, *roll; roll on, sweep along, whirl; roll up, roll over, send rolling, send whirling; unroll; roll round; revolve, ponder; in pass. w. reflexive force, roll, roll round, wheel, glide; roll down, fall.*

vom-ō, ere, -ul, -itum, *pour forth, send forth.*

vorāgō, inls, f., *abyss, gulf, chasm, whirlpool.*

vorō, āre, āvl, ātum, *swallow up, engulf.*

vōtum, l, n., *vow, prayer; votive offering.*

voeō, ēre, vōvl, vōtum, *vow.*

vōx, vōels, f., *voice, cry, sound; word, speech.*

Vulcānus, l, m., *the god of fire; hence, fire.*

vulgō, āre, āvl, ātum, *spread abroad, make known, publish.*

vulgō, adv., *commonly; everywhere.*

vulgus, l, m. and n., *the common people; crowd, herd; mob.*

vulnus, eris, n., *wound, blow.*

vultur, uris, m., *vulture.*

vultus, ūs, m., *countenance, face; aspect, expression; eyes.*

X.

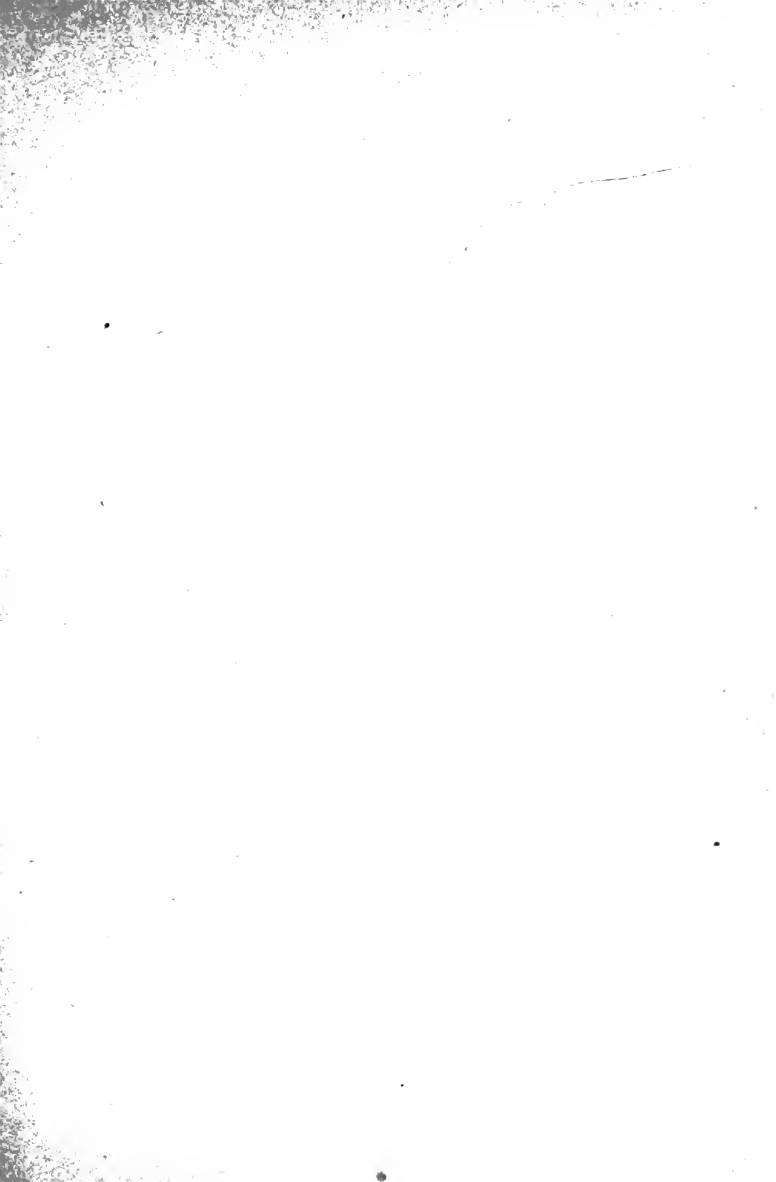
Xanthus, l, m., *a river near Troy; a river in Epirus; a river in Lycia.*

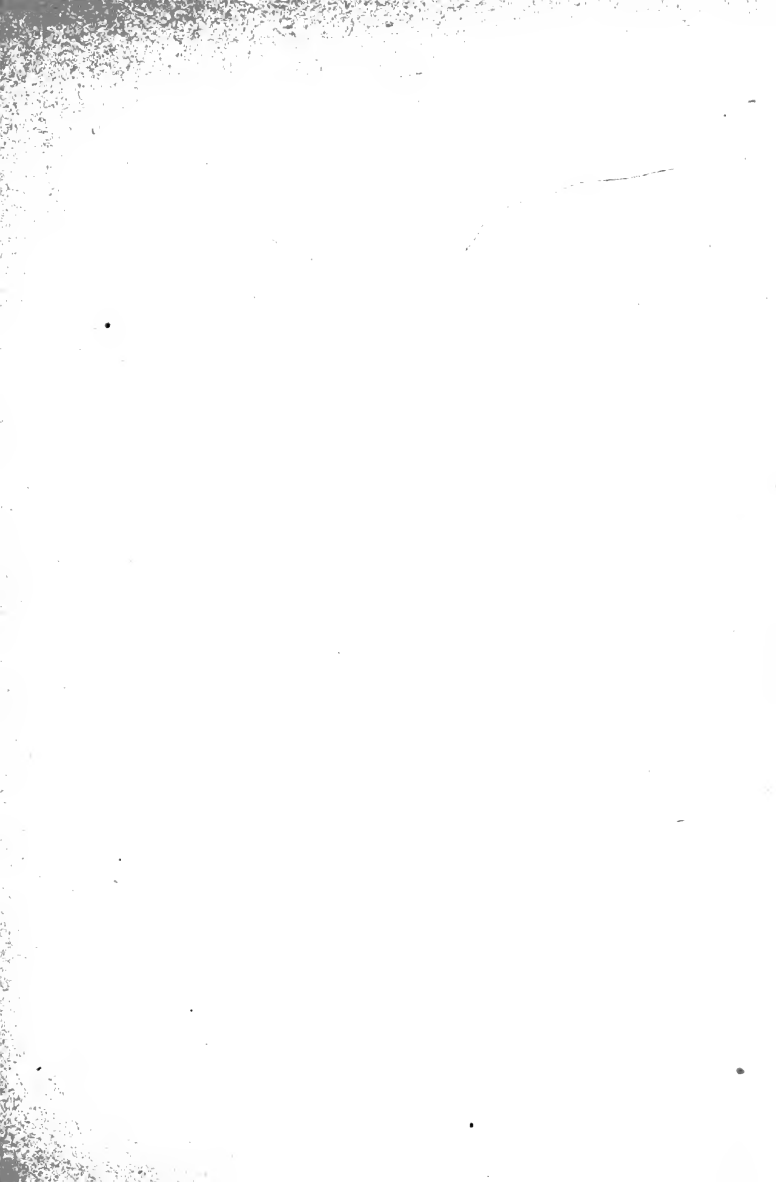
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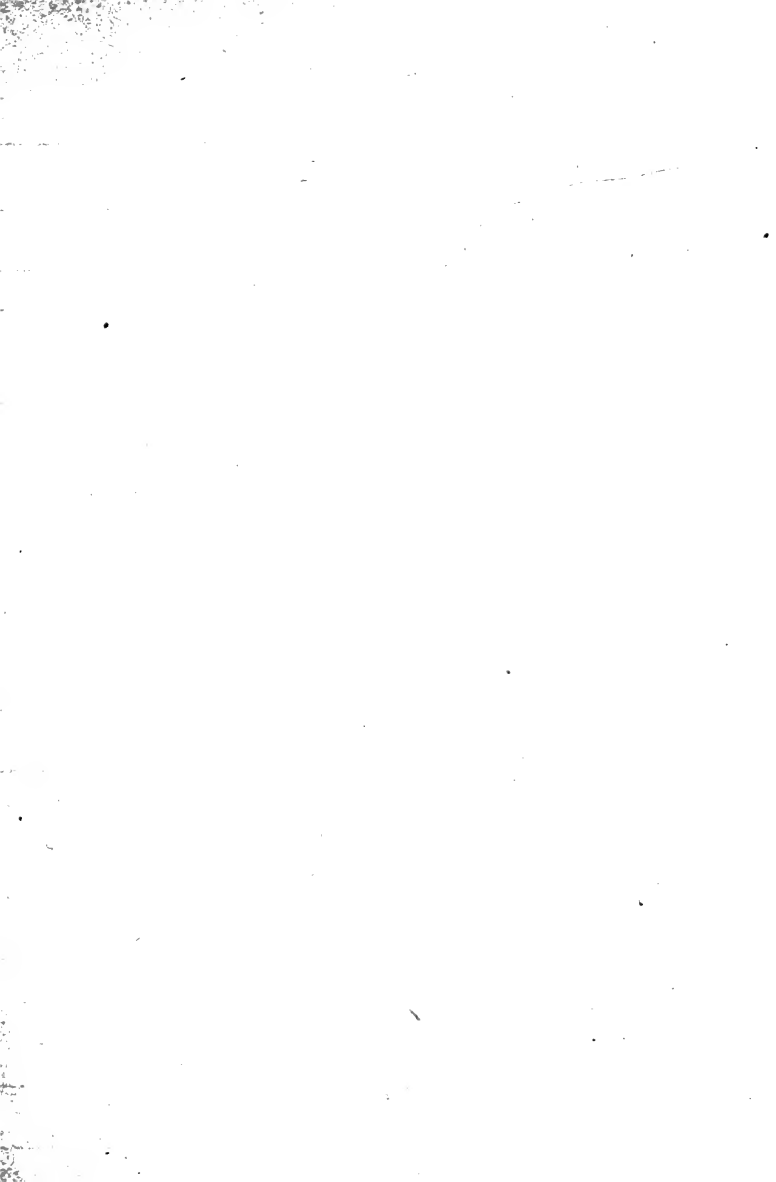
Zacynthos, l, f., *an island in the Ionian sea.*

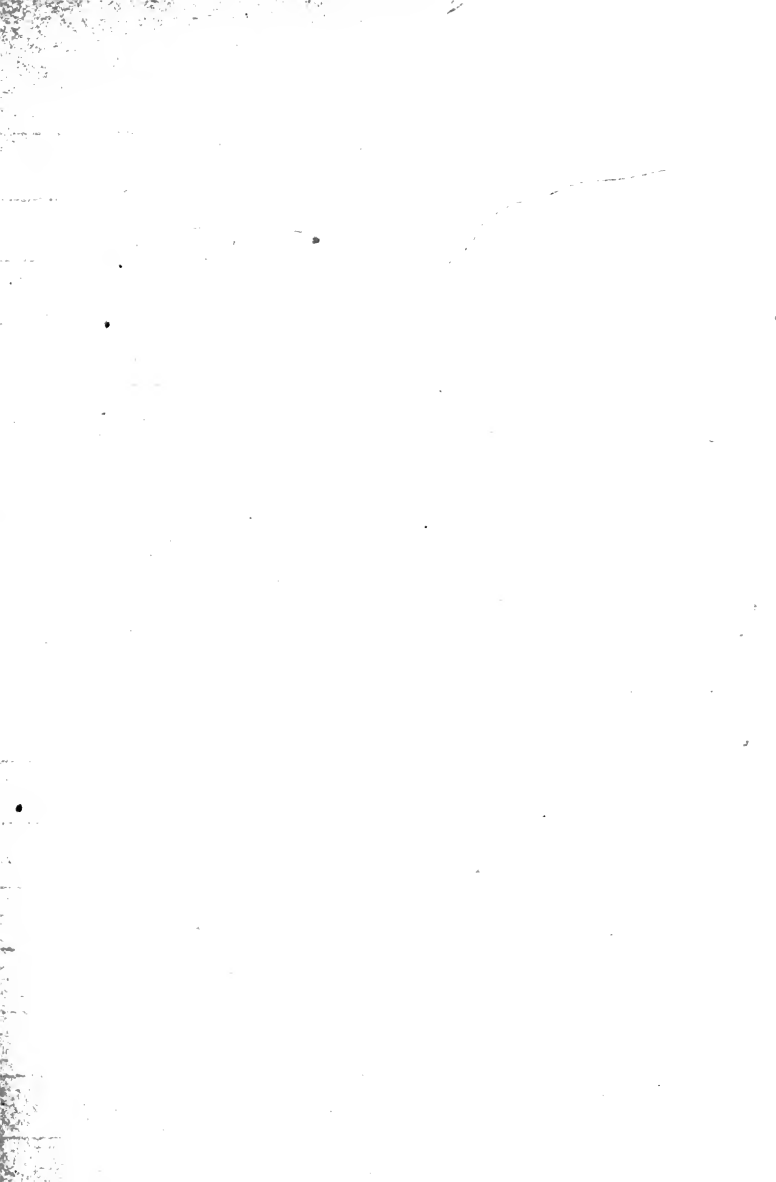
Zephyrus, l, m., *the west wind; wind.*

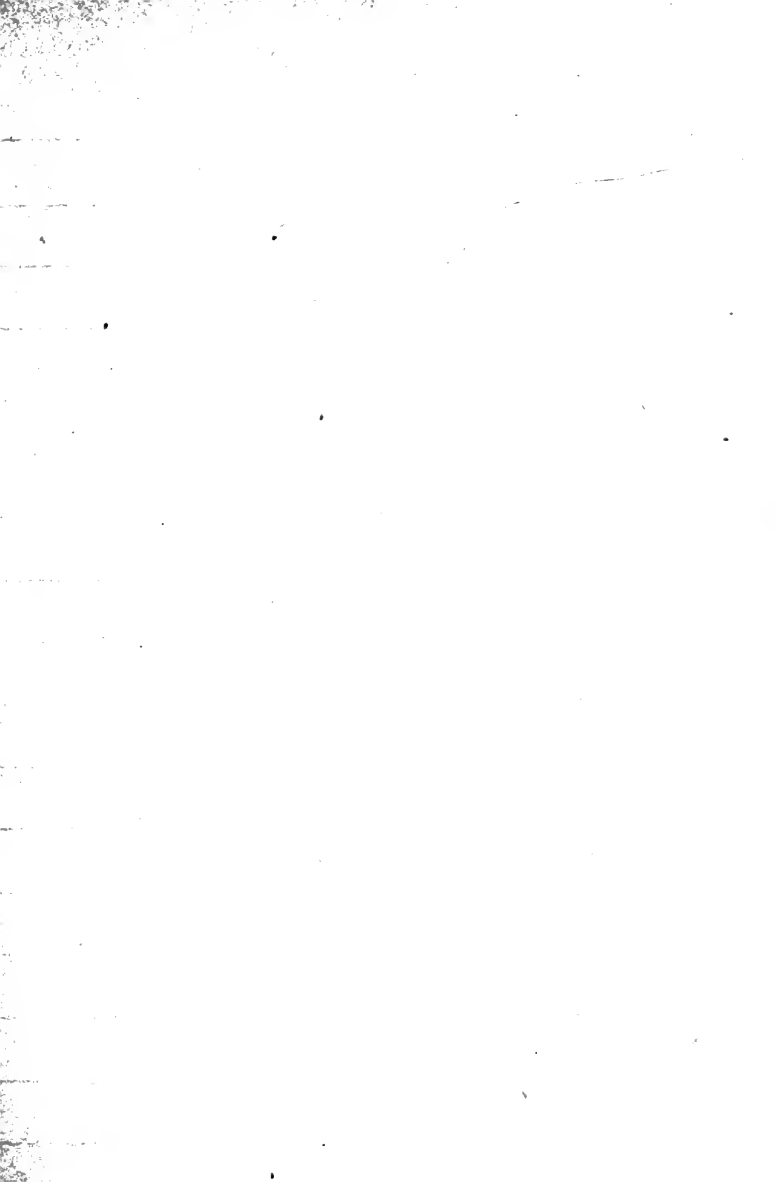




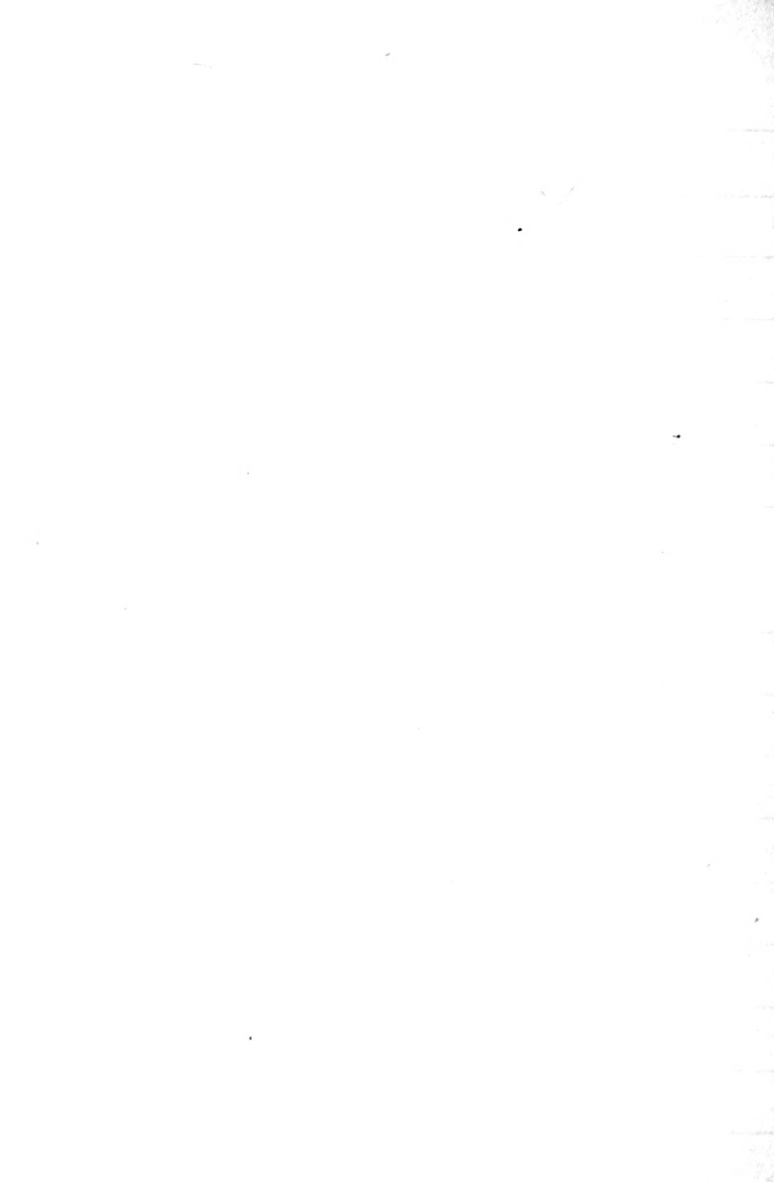


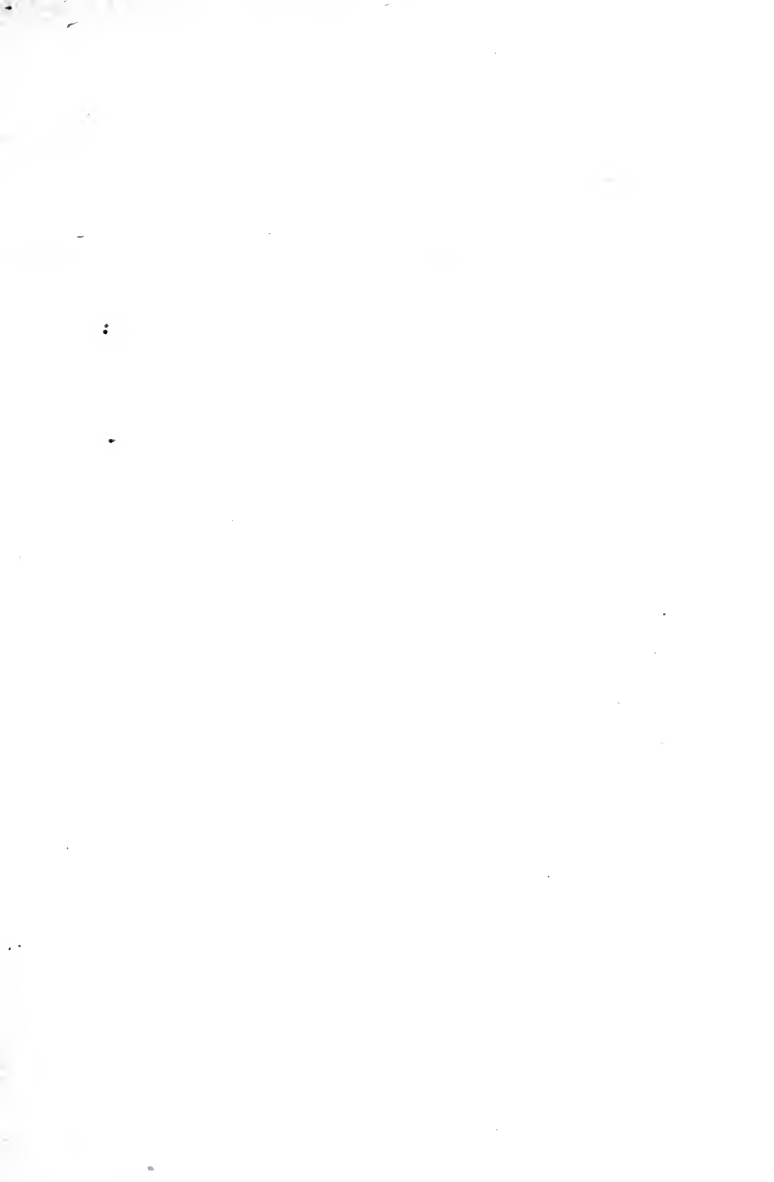


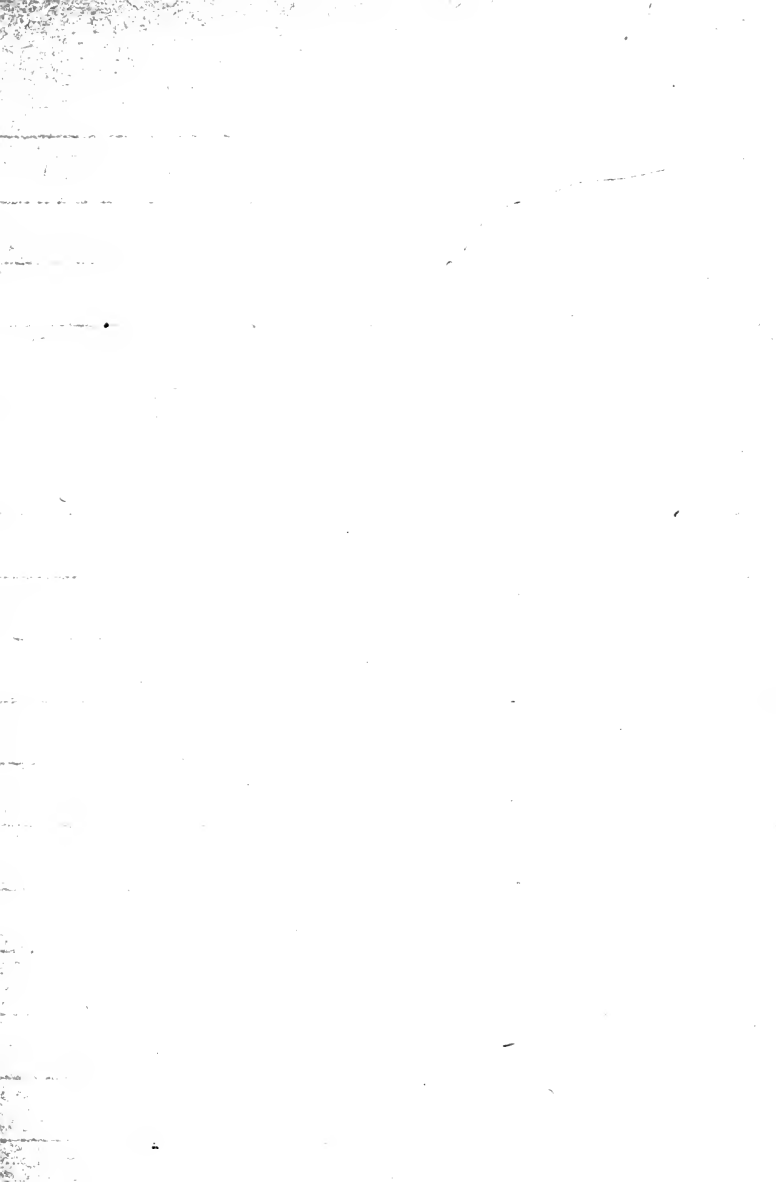


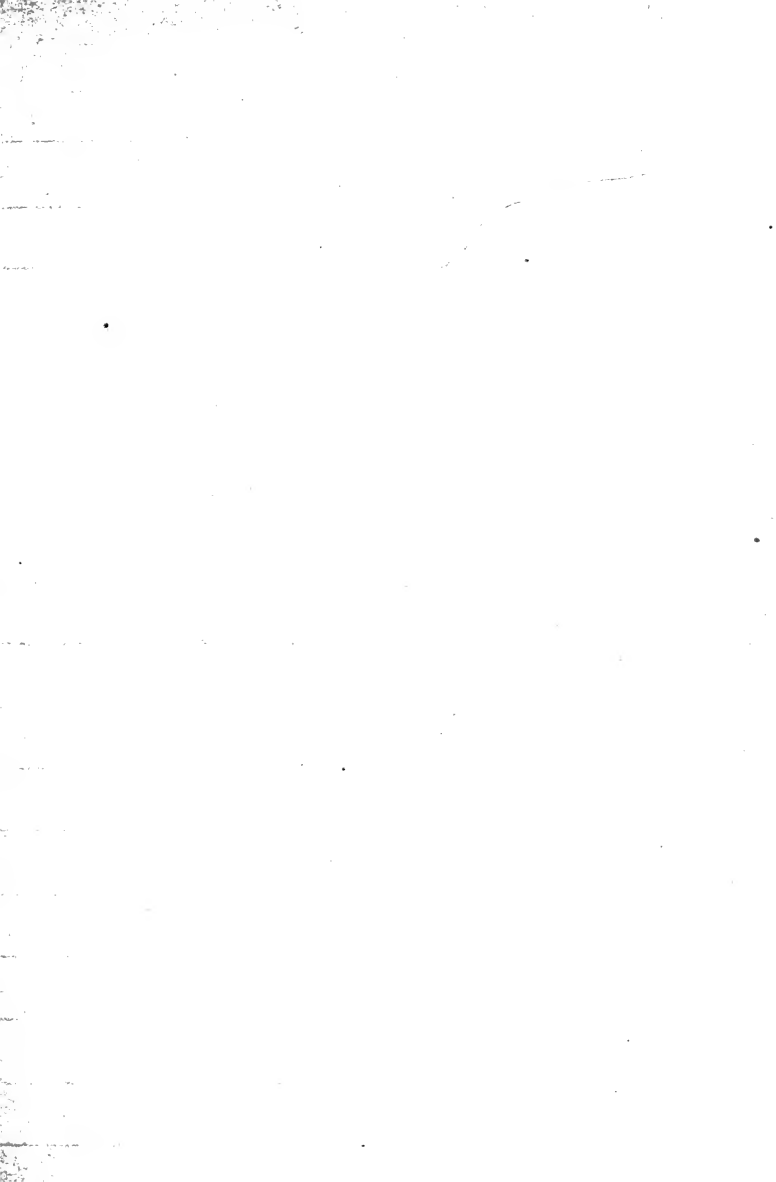




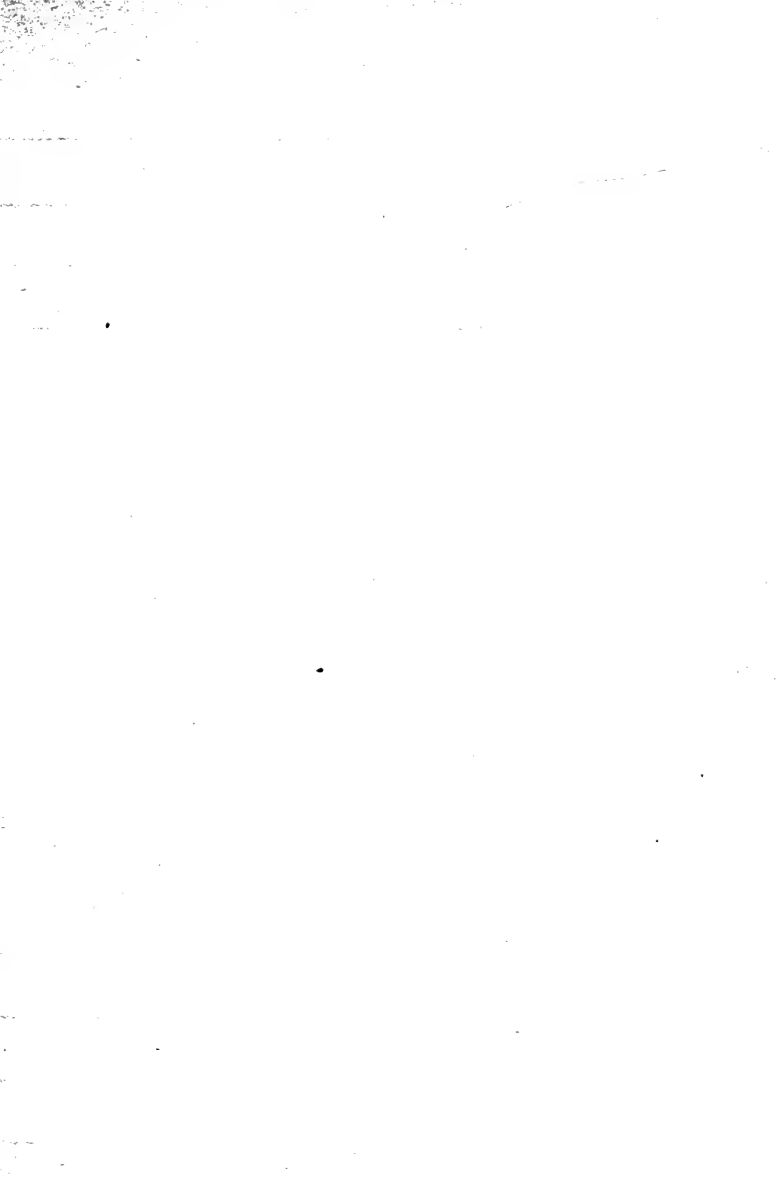


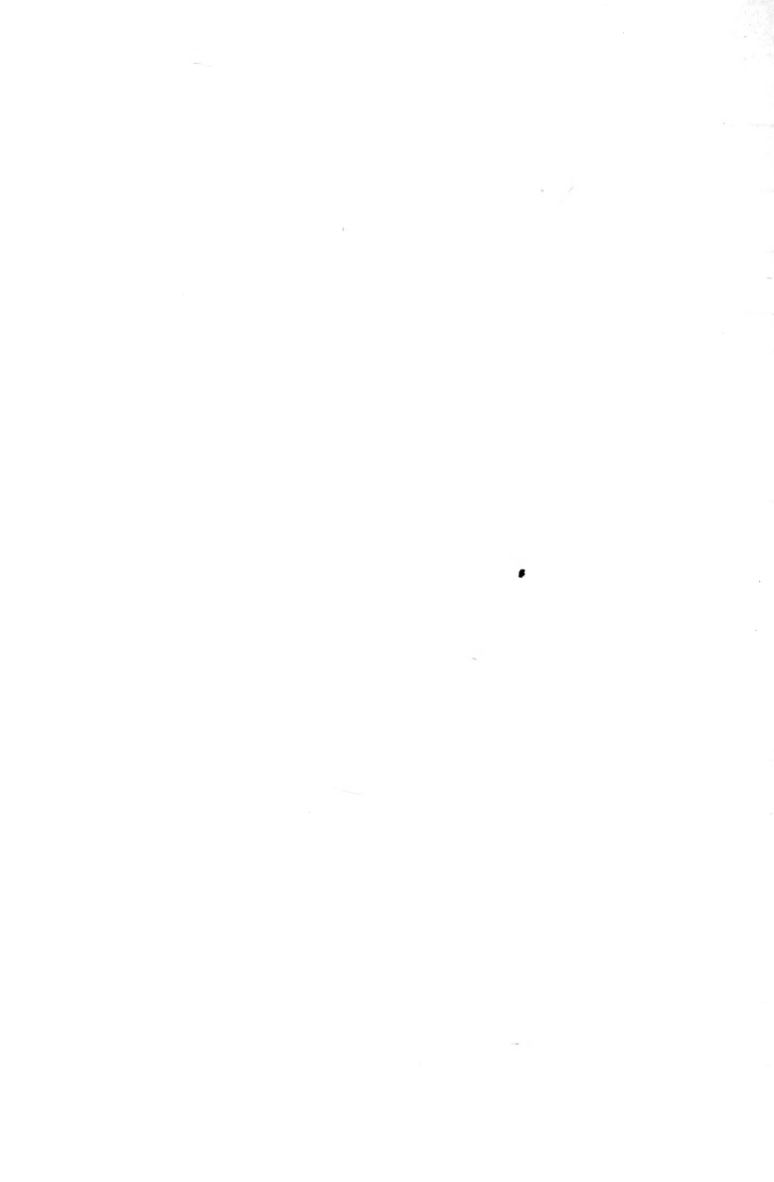


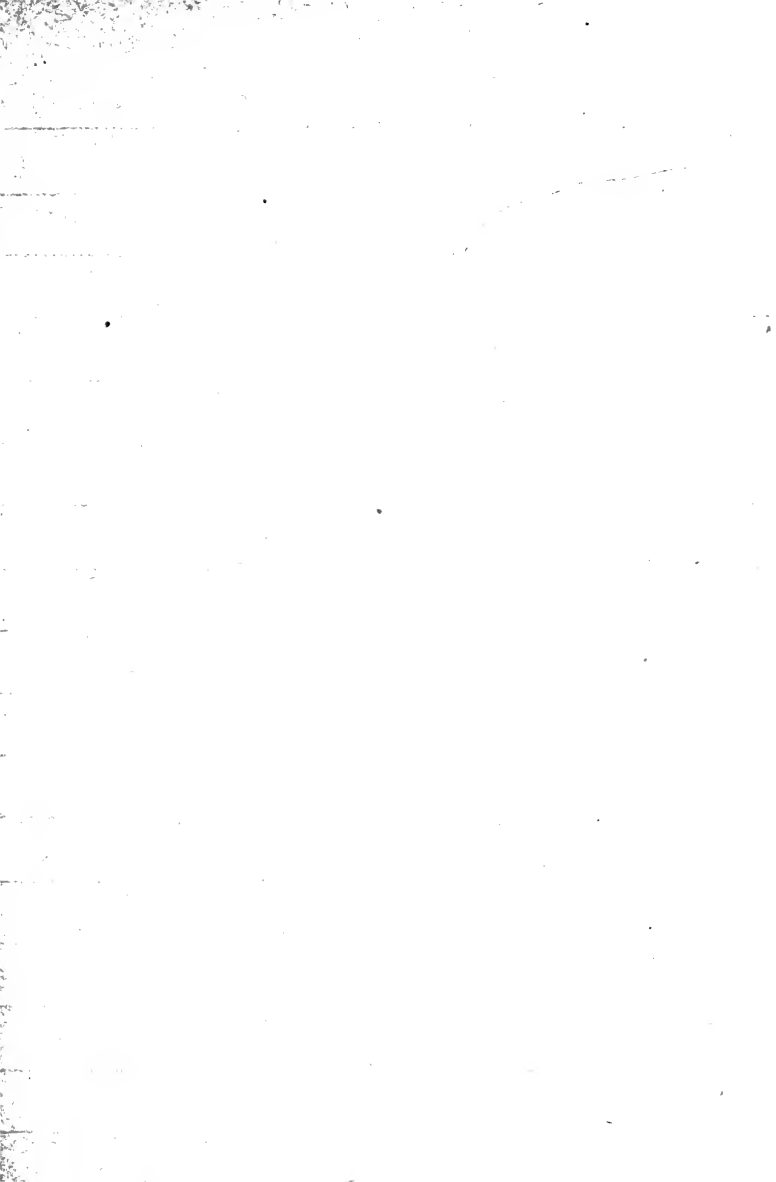




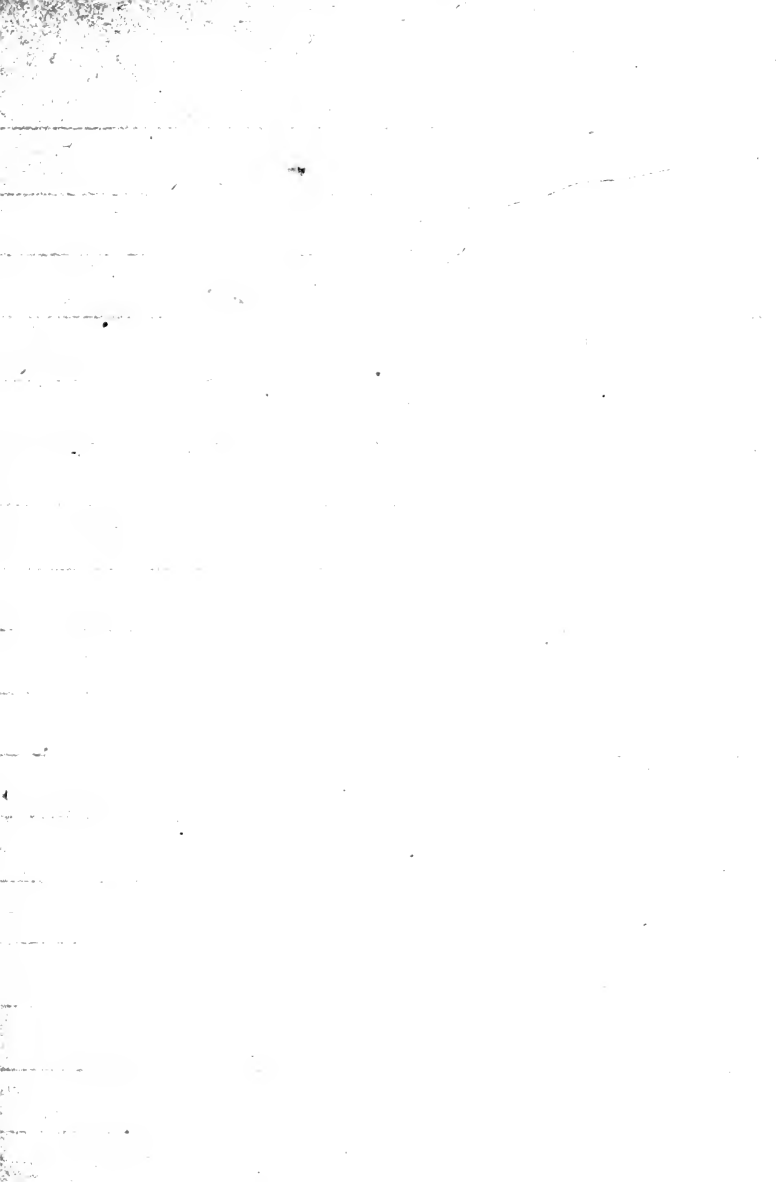












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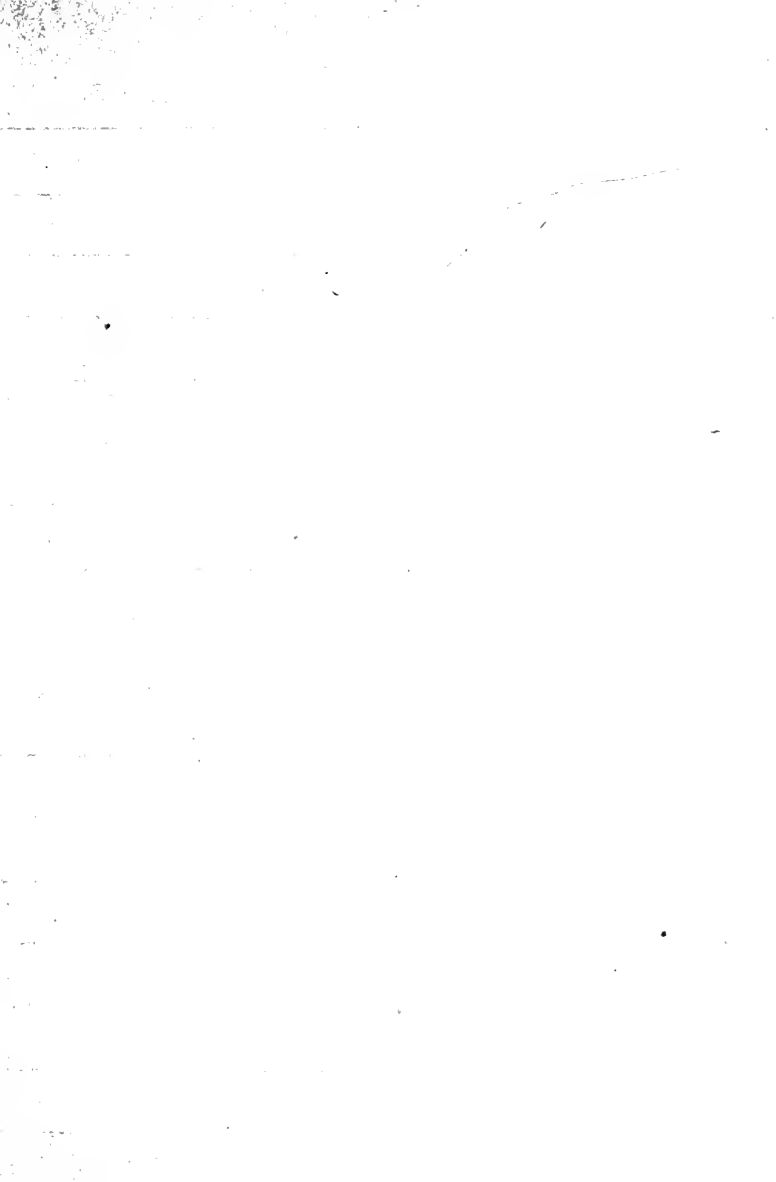
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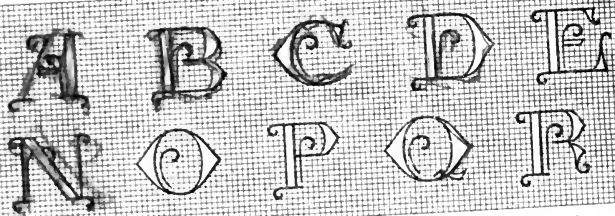




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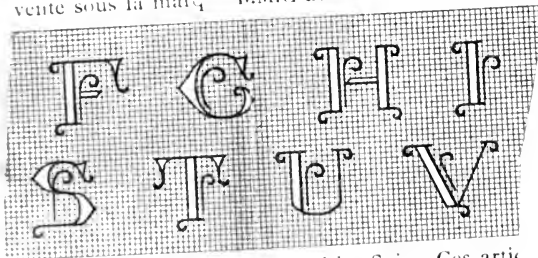


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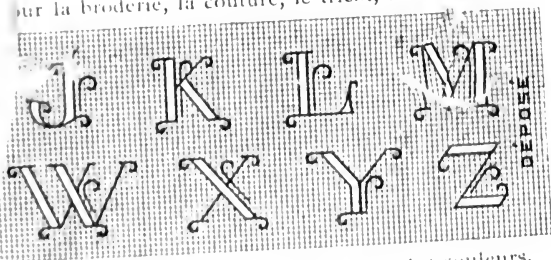
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